

Phnom Penh Feels Pinch Of Red Drive

'Austerity' Plan Set As Supplies Dwindle

(Continued from Page 1)

plies from the outside world—virtually all of these supplies are provided by the United States. With no supplies having come up the Mekong since the insurgent offensive began on New Year's Day, Phnom Penh's stocks are steadily dwindling.

Fuel is already low. Rice has not become scarce yet—government sources say the Americans had brought more than a month's supply into the country before the offensive began—but a scarcity could develop in a week or so.

Neither the government nor officials of the U.S. Embassy are providing figures on the size of the stocks of vital goods—apparently to prevent nervousness or panic among the population.

Limited Airlift

Since the offensive began, the Americans have increased their supply flights into the country from Thailand. The flights are handled by a so-called civilian contractor using Air Force planes and "retired" U.S. Air Force pilots. But this limited airlift is carrying mostly military goods and can only supply a fraction of Phnom Penh's requirements, which include a daily rice requirement of 750 tons and a daily ammunition expenditure of at least 500 tons.

As a result, the Americans have a contingency plan, which they say will be used only "as last resort," under which the U.S. Air Force in Thailand would be used to run a major supply airlift to keep the Phnom Penh government from falling.

Saigon Counterattack

SAIGON, Jan. 17 (AP)—A 2,000-man South Vietnamese force, spearheaded by more than 50 armored vehicles, launched a counteroffensive along the Cambodian border today.

The operation is designed to block the North Vietnamese 5th Division from thrusting across the western Mekong Delta and capturing Kien Tuong Province, Brig. Gen. Euyuan Van Lam, the commander of the force, said.

A South Vietnamese A-37 bomber and a helicopter were shot down supporting the drive 55 miles west of Saigon, field reports said.

Portugal Rift On Labor Law

(Continued from Page 1)

Portuguese people, Mr. Soares declared at a Socialist rally last night, "Liberty is not dead in this country and democracy with its freedoms will be maintained," he said.

Mr. Zenha today accused a Communist-controlled union in the state television network of blocking out opposition to the law while allowing full coverage to those in favor of it. He demanded a nationally televised debate to explain the implications of the confederation to the population.

The Democratic party urged the government to hold a national referendum on the issue rather than to decide it in the Cabinet.

Gierek Visit

LEBSON, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek paid a brief visit to Portugal today following visits to Washington and Cuba.

He had talks with a Portuguese delegation headed by President Francisco de Costa Gomes, Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves and other ministers.

Souvanua Presides At Cabinet Meeting

VIENTIANE, Jan. 17 (AP)—Premier Souvanua Phouma, 73, who suffered a serious heart attack exactly six months ago, presided over a four-hour Cabinet meeting in the royal capital of Luang Prabang yesterday and plans to return permanently to the administrative capital of Vientiane in a few weeks' time, a spokesman said.

Members of the 10-month-old Lao coalition government have been going to Luang Prabang twice a month for Cabinet meetings in recent months to allow the recuperating Premier to participate in their deliberations.

Tokyo Envoy to Paris

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (UPI)—The government today named Etsuo Kishihara, 60, to be ambassador to France. He has been envoy to South Vietnam and to international organizations in Geneva.



AT LAST—The happy combination of fresh snow and sunny weather has arrived at Swiss ski resorts as attested to by this statue of a bear in St. Moritz.

News Analysis

Paris Accord Loses Influence As Pace of Warfare Mounts

By David K. Shieler

SAIGON, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The Paris agreements appear to be exerting less influence on events in Vietnam than at any time since they were signed two years ago.

Although they led to the release of American prisoners and the withdrawal of American troops, the war they sought to end is being fought at a tempo comparable to that of the early years of American involvement. More South Vietnamese soldiers died in 1974 than in 1965, 1966 or 1967.

The agreements call for democratic liberties and open, peaceful political struggle between the two sides. But the Saigon government has continued to exclude Communists from any legal role in political life, even though such a role is mandated. The Communists in a recent hardening of their position, have announced their refusal to negotiate with President Nguyen Van Thieu, calling instead for his overthrow, as they have in the past.

Far from tempering this propaganda war, the agreements have become increasingly an instrument of denunciation by both sides rather than a vehicle for compromise.

Diplomats Differ

Some foreign diplomats and Vietnamese officials are convinced that the agreements still impose a measure of military inhibition on the combatants, preventing the Communists, for example, from attacking Saigon. But others see the restraint eroding badly and some diplomats have even begun speaking of the Paris settlement as merely a historical fact, comparing it to the abortive Indochina accords reached in Geneva in 1954.

The seeds of the present violation of the Paris agreements were planted early.

The cease-fire of Jan. 23, 1973, was achieved in a period when the South Vietnamese armed forces were stronger than they had ever been, thanks in part to last-minute American efforts to send advanced aircraft and large quantities of modern weapons and ammunition before the deadline.

The purpose was to augment Saigon's stockpile so it would not suffer under the requirement that all supplies be held to one-for-one replacement of items destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up.

U.S. Encouragement

According to foreign military men and diplomats, the American program also encouraged the South Vietnamese to flex their muscles. "They did not want the cease-fire," a military attaché noted. "Morale was up. They had done well during '72. For their purposes the cease-fire should have come later."

But since the cease-fire the rapid growth of North Vietnamese military and supply capability in South Vietnam has alarmed the Saigon government.

Since the end of American bombing, the North Vietnamese have built an extensive network of good roads in South Vietnam and have turned the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos, according to American intelligence reports, into a four-lane, gravel-surfaced highway.

They have enlarged and improved a dozen airfields—all former American bases—in the western mountains of South Vietnam. They have violated the Paris agreements by sending tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft guns, missiles and thousands of fresh soldiers south, raising their contingent, from 160,000 at the time of the cease-fire to 230,000.

Some diplomats believe the infiltration was accomplished simply to give Hanoi a military option in case the Paris agreements failed to produce the anticipated political evolution. But Saigon saw the new troops and weapons as preparation for an offensive, so President Thieu advocated preemptive attacks.

On Oct. 15, 1973, the Viet Cong issued an order that is now seen as a turning point in the post-Paris war. It directed Communist units to "fight back at the Saigon administration as long as it has not discontinued its war acts, any place and in appropriate forms and forces, thus compelling the opponent to strictly implement the Paris agreement on Vietnam."

As the Communists began to step up attacks and jockey for position and as cuts in American military aid began to have their effect, the South Vietnamese forces started on a long slide downward.

Recent Defeats

In the last seven or eight months, government units have been outflanked and outmaneuvered, pushed out of newly controlled areas and drawn into costly battles. Since May, the Communists have overrun 11 district capitals, six of them in December.

The province capital of Phuoc Binh, an isolated town 75 miles north of Saigon, fell early in January to persistent assault by North Vietnamese troops, tanks and artillery, making it the first such capital to be lost since Quang Tri, on May 1, 1972.

Now there is a pervasive feeling that the balance of military power is tipping toward the Communists.

"At no point in I don't know how many years have they been so very strong, so very mobile," a well-placed South Vietnamese Army officer remarked. "The reverse is true with us. We are weaker and less mobile than before. They are in a position to attack anywhere. At no point in the history of the war has the prospect of defeat looked so real."

Russia Recalls Envoy to U.S. For Major Review of Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

But he added that "should it herald a period of intensified pressure, the United States would resist with great determination and as a united people."

Wednesday night, in a televised interview, Mr. Kissinger said that as the result of the trade problems, "it think détente has had a setback."

But he said that the "imperative" of preventing a nuclear war, "which, in turn, requires political understanding, will enable us to move forward again and we will immediately begin consultations with the Congress on how the legislative and executive branches can cooperate in implementing this."

The interview was taped Wednesday morning, before Mr. Kissinger's dinner with Mr. Dobrynin.

More Peaceful Europe

Asked what the United States has gained from détente, besides the fact that Moscow's decision to annul its trade agreement with Washington did not mean a change in its policy of détente, Mr. Whitlam went to Bonn from Moscow yesterday for a three-day official visit, the last stop on an 11-nation tour of Europe.

Appearing at a press conference, Mr. Whitlam said that the Russians would never have accepted the Jackson amendment to the trade agreement making the pact contingent on a relaxation of Russian emigration policies.

Mr. Whitlam met Chancellor Helmut Schmidt before the press conference. They discussed "political and economic" questions, a government spokesman said.

Europe Reds Criticize U.S. On Mideast

'Military Adventure' Is Seen Developing

PARIS, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Twenty West European Communist parties issued a declaration yesterday calling on Europeans to "block the military adventure planned by the U.S. in the Middle East and prevent Western Europe from becoming 'a region of the American empire.'"

The statement was issued here by the French party and by each of the others.

According to the French Communists, the only Western European party that failed to sign the declaration was that of the Netherlands, "which has not yet made its decision."

The communiqué itself repeatedly "imperialists and capitalists" and argued that the United States was using the oil crisis to extend its economic and financial influence in Western Europe.

The coordination of Western European Communist parties, as a group without Eastern participation, reflected a new and possibly significant development.

The Western European parties met in Brussels a year ago and since then have gradually organized cooperative action in several fields. They held a working conference on food in Rome and plan conferences on agriculture, the status of women and the automobile industry in various European capitals this year.

The parties listed as signatories to the declaration yesterday were: West Germany, Austria, Belgium, West Berlin, Cyprus, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

The separate listing of West Germany and West Berlin took account of the East German contention that the two are not legally linked.

Bonn to Slash Labor Force

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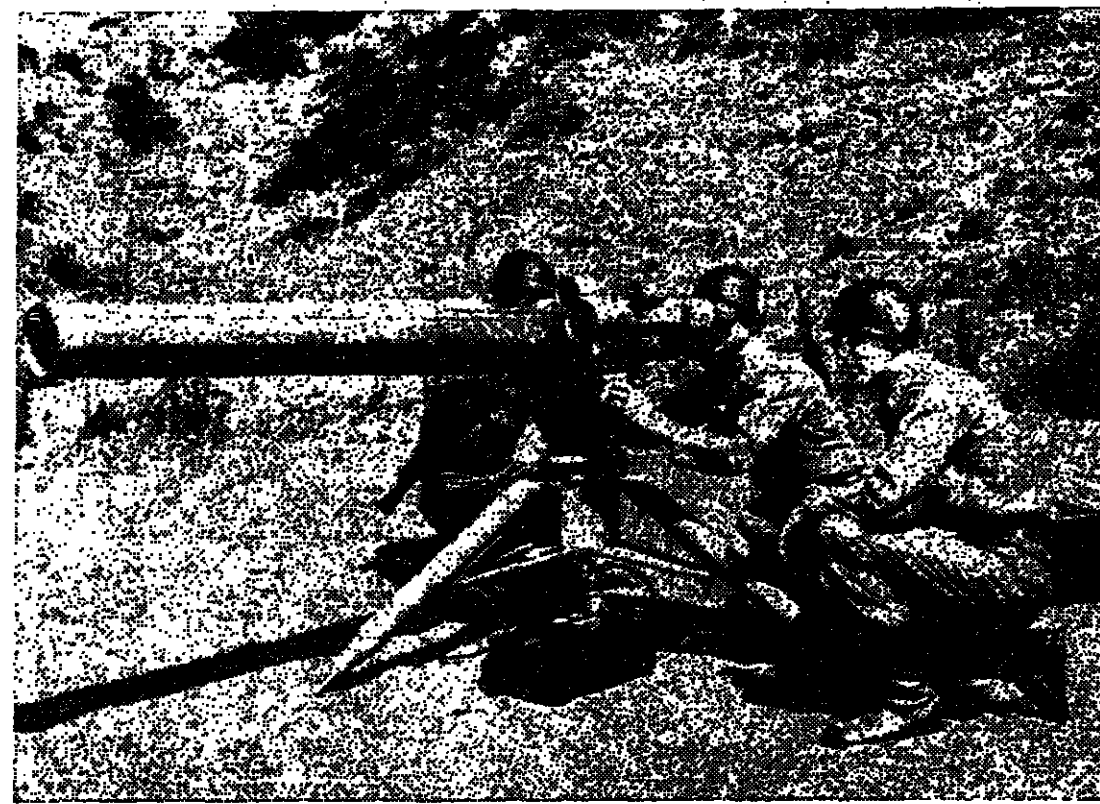
seems prepared to take a harsh line in persuading the foreigners to leave. Although this is publicly denied by government officials, the measures being readied represent a distinct break with long-standing policies which specifically said that foreign workers should be afforded equal treatment with West Germans.

These measures will include the following provisions:

- Unemployed West Germans will be given preference over jobless foreigners for any vacancies that occur.

- Foreign workers, who are unemployed but continue to live in Germany, will be required to accept jobs at lower salaries than they have previously or that pay less than their unemployment compensation.
- Unemployed foreigners, who are offered new positions by the Federal Employment Office and who refuse two such offers, will have their unemployment compensation cut off.

There is a big question about whether a reduction of foreign workers will really have any significant effect in reducing West German unemployment. Most of the migrants are employed in the dirty, menial jobs that the West Germans have come to regard as beneath them and almost all West German workers would prefer to receive unemployment compensation rather than become dishwashers or garbage collectors.



A TOW anti-tank missile; the United States has recently supplied some to Lebanon.

Other Arms Also Sought

U.S. Begins to Supply Beirut Advanced Anti-Tank Missiles

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (UPI)—The United States is supplying highly sophisticated anti-tank missiles to Lebanon for the first time and has been asked by the Lebanese government for an urgent shipment of rapid-fire anti-aircraft guns to counter Israeli air raids.

Lebanon's purchase of tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire-guided (TOW) anti-tank missiles reflects both the growing concern here over escalating Israeli ground attacks and American willingness to supply advanced weapons systems to Arab countries.

A handful of TOW launchers and a supply of missiles have already arrived here and a few Lebanese soldiers are being trained outside Lebanon by American forces to use them, according to government sources.

[In Washington, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen today, confirmed reports that the United States has shipped about 20 TOW anti-tank missiles and launchers to Lebanon, UPI reported.]

In another development, the State Department has recommended that Jordan be supplied Hawk ground-to-air missiles for the first time, according to a highly reliable source. But senior Jordanian and American officials in Amman deny that any agreement has been signed.

Air-Defense System

The Hawk, which Israel possesses, would be the heart of the air-defense system that King Hussein says Jordan needs before it can contemplate joining an Arab offensive against Israel. But it is still not clear if Jordan has enough funds and American military grants to be able to afford the Hawk, the cost of which it has found prohibitive in the past.

The United States also concluded recently major arms deals with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The Saudis have signed contracts for more than \$1.5 billion in military equipment and training. Kuwait is to buy \$200 million in Skyhawk fighters and a network of Hawk missiles.

By comparison, U.S. military equipment aid to Israel for fiscal 1974 is put at \$2.1 billion. Last year, Jordan became the first Arab country to receive the TOW, which fires a high-explosive armor-piercing warhead, guided to its target by an electronic computer system that transmits steering commands through wires attached to the missile.

Delays Possible

Israel obtained the TOW only during the October 1973 war with Egypt and Syria. Large deliveries to Israel and Iran in the last year have sharply reduced U.S. stocks and may cause delays in the delivery of the 50 to 60 launchers the Lebanese are believed to be seeking under military credits granted by the United States.

Lebanon has been granted American arms credits for the last two years but government indecision on which weapons to buy and the military's concern over Israeli retaliation for a military buildup here have kept the credits from being used, diplomatic sources report.

In the last four years, Israel had a fairly free hand in its attacks on Lebanon, whose 15,000-man army and small air force have been largely unable and unwilling to take on the larger, better-armed Israeli force.

The growing pace of Israeli air attacks and ground strikes into southern Lebanon is pushing Lebanon to more decisive military moves, even at the risk of escalating the conflict, which centers on the presence of Palestinian guerrilla forces in Lebanon, diplomats report.

Urgent Request

President Suleiman Frangieh's moderate government, which runs the risk of being totally discredited.

S. Korean Buddhists

SEOUL, Jan. 17 (AP)—Buddhists have won a long effort to make Buddha's birthday a public holiday. The government announced that starting this year April 8 on the lunar calendar would be a national holiday.

Protests Mar Beginning of Cyprus Talks

Greek Cypriot Killed In Anti-British March

By Steven V. Roberts

NICOSEA, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Substantive political talks began today on the future of Cyprus but a violent protest that resulted in the death of an 18-year-old ethnic Greek showed that the issue dividing this turbulent island remains intricate and explosive.

After months of uncertain ethnic Greek and Turkish negotiations finally got down to specific issues. In a morning session at the Ledra Palace hotel, the dismissed the status of the international airport, a vital link in the country's economy that has been closed since the Turkish invasion in July.

Meanwhile, hundreds of Greek Cypriots marched on the British base at Episkopi. They were protesting London's decision to allow Turkey to move about 10,000 Turkish-Cypriot refugees who fled to the base for safe during the war.

Convoy Attacked

According to United Nations sources, the marchers attacked small UN convoys that were a proaching the base, broke windows of the lead vehicle and tried to set it afire. In the ensuing confusion, one of the vehicles tried to reverse, but a rear-end collision of the first one and a suddenly struck one of the marchers.

The youth, Panikos Dimitriou, died en route to the base hospital. A native of Agios Mamon, a village near Famagusta, he had been forced from home during the fighting and was living as a refugee in Limassol.

The demonstrators also threw stones and bricks at British troops, injuring two. They eventually dispersed with tear and water hoses, but more demonstrations are expected tomorrow, when the first planeload of ethnic Turkish refugees is expected to leave the base.

London has been hoping the Turks would make a return gesture and allow ethnic Greek refugees to return home. This morning, Hans Detsch, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, said the British move to "open a new road" toward peace.

The political talks are held between Mr. Demetris Glafkos Clerides, the Greek representative, who is speaker of the Cypriot Assembly. The two have been discussing humanitarian issues all fall, agreed to other substantive negotiations after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met in Brussels last month with the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey.

The initial session Tuesday spent on preliminaries. The substantive question on agenda, the airport, demonstrates the complexity of the Cyprus problem.

Now occupied by UN troops, the airport is surrounded by Turkish and Greek soldiers. According to diplomatic sources, the UN has proposed that any admission be divided 50-50 between the two ethnic groups—a notion of the Turkish assertion that they are equal partners in Cypriot state. The Greeks that any division should be for the population distribution—Greeks for every Turk.

The British decision to let the Turkish Cypriots has infuriated many ethnic Greeks, as London had insisted for months that the refugees were a political question that had to be set by talks between the two communities.

Then, complained the Greeks, British moved in to Turkish pressure just at the moment the talks were beginning.

First Planeloads

ANKARA, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—The first planeload of Turkish Cypriot refugees to be evacuated from the British base of Akrotiri to arrive in Ankara tomorrow the governor of the town said today.

The governor said a total three flights would land 450, the estimated 8,000 Turkish Cypriot refugees at Ankara tomorrow he said the operation would be completed within 10 days.


Manila Sets Vote On Martial-Law Rule on Feb. 27

MANILA, Jan. 17 (AP)—President Ferdinand Marcos said today that he will hold a national referendum Feb. 27 on continuing martial-law regime.

He also said that questioning the form of government in the greater Manila area and the succession of officials in the rest of the country will be asked in the same referendum.

Mr. Marcos made the statements in a nationwide radio television broadcast during which he signed the decree authorizing the referendum. He also signed another decree guaranteeing debate and popular assembly on the referendum issues less than three weeks before election day.

Mr. Marcos did not say whether the referendum also will be in some provinces in the south Philippines, where Muslim rebels have reportedly increased their guerrilla activities.



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Penalizes U.S., Capital 200 War Foes Are Awarded 2 Million for Arrests in '71

By Timothy S. Robinson
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—A U.S. District Court jury yesterday awarded about \$10,000 in damages to each of 200 persons who were arrested during anti-war demonstrations in the steps of the U.S. Capitol. The \$10,000 verdict was given by a jury of 12 members, including one who was a legal observer as well as the largest amount ever in a U.S. civil suit in no large corporations were named.

The jury ordered the District of Columbia government, former Metropolitan Police Chief Jerry Wilson and Capitol Police Chief James Powell to pay various portions of the damages for the violation of the arrested persons' constitutional rights, false arrests, false imprisonment and malicious prosecution.

The district government had insisted previously that it would pay former Chief Wilson's share of any damage award and the federal government has indicated the same for Chief Powell.

Attorney Warren Kaplan, who tried the case for the American Civil Liberties Union, praised the jury verdict, saying that he hoped that the award would help to "avoid a repetition of similar occurrences in the future."

Attorney Raymond Batocchi and Edward Curry, who represented the federal government and the District of Columbia respectively, said after the verdict that they had no comment.

The suit grew out of a demonstration on the Capitol steps on May 5, 1971, during a week of protests that have been collectively called the "Mayday" demonstrations.

More than 12,000 persons were arrested that week but only a handful were prosecuted and convicted after almost all of the arrests were ruled illegal by the courts.

The 1,200 who were arrested on May 5 were listening to speeches by Democratic congressmen when members of the district's Metropolitan Police and Capitol Police began making arrests.

Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., who was speaking when the arrests began but was not seized, was awarded \$7,500 yesterday for violation of his freedom of speech under the First Amendment of the Constitution.

The next part of the six-part verdict awarded \$7,500 to each of the other persons involved, for the violation of their First Amendment rights to speak, assemble and seek redress of their grievances—in this case the Vietnam war—from their government.

Bath Toll Up Crashes of S. Airlines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—More persons died in accidents involving U.S. airlines last year in any year since 1960, the National Transportation Safety Board reported yesterday.

There were 407 fatalities last compared with 227 lives lost in 1960. Although the same number of accidents, nine were reported in both years, the NTSB said a total of 499 airline deaths occurred in 1974.

The NTSB chairman, John P. Sweeney, said that flight accidents caused by energy problems and consequent higher passenger loads on each plane may have led to a part in boosting the toll.

The NTSB report said that 11 of the last year's fatalities occurred in five crashes.

Pan American World Airways crashed at Pago Pago, American Samoa, killed 96 persons; a crash at Bali, Indonesia, killed 107; a Trans World Airlines crash off the coast of New York killed 88; a TWA crash at Berryville, Va., caused 92 deaths and an Eastern Airlines crash at Charlotte, N.C., was also fatal.

Infant Strangled
One of the fatal accidents involved the strangulation of an infant by his seat belt aboard an Am. Airlines plane.

In contrast to the higher death toll aboard U.S. airlines, general aviation showed a decrease in the number of fatal accidents and the number of deaths.

Accidents involving private business aircraft dropped from 722 in 1973 to 653 last year and deaths declined from 1,290, the lowest since 1960.

255-Million Suit Sues U.S. Airlines

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—A federal court performer has filed a \$255-million suit against the U.S. airlines and the Federal Aviation Administration, charging negligence in a TWA crash in the Ionian Sea near Greece that killed all aboard, including his son and sister.

The jet crashed on Sept. 3, a bomb exploded on board, according to findings of the National Transportation Safety Board.

The suit, filed yesterday on behalf of Theodore Pallares, whose daughter, Helen, 15, and his son, John, 7, were aboard the plane, charged that the airline knew that sabotage was "a present danger on this flight" but that baggage was not checked.

Pallares' lawyer also asked the court to permit a class-action suit which would seek \$5 million for each of the 79 passengers on the plane.

Antagon Asks Bonn to Enter Competition to Develop Tank

By John W. Finney
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The consternation of the U.S. Defense Department over the move by West Germany to develop a new main battle tank for the United States, the Defense Department invited West Germany to a multibillion-dollar competition to develop a new main battle tank for the United States.

The Defense Department's proposal, West Germany's tank would compete with the main battle tanks developed for the U.S. Army, General Motors Corp. and Ford Corp. and then the U.S. Army and West Germany would settle on the winner as common tank for the 1980s.

The move by West Germany is similar to the effort to prevail upon the U.S. allies to buy the new eight fighter plane, the F-16, developed by General Dynamics Corp. and recently selected by the U.S. Air Force. As a case of the fighter plane, the U.S. is similar to the effort to prevail upon the U.S. allies to buy the new eight fighter plane, the F-16, developed by General Dynamics Corp. and recently selected by the U.S. Air Force.

Defense Department officials said that the military forces save money and increase effectiveness if the United States and its European allies consolidate research and develop weapons.

One-Third Increase
Secretary James Schlesinger said that the NATO alliance this week that the NATO



SURVIVOR—Rep. Wayne Hays (left) of Ohio held on to the chairmanship of the House Administration Committee despite the Democratic party's Steering Committee recommendation on organization that he be dumped in favor of Rep. Frank Thompson (right) of New Jersey.

U.S. House Awaits Reaction After Democrats' Revolution

By James M. Naughton
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The tapestry that adorns the gallery walls of the House of Representatives bears two symbols of independence—the American Liberty Bell and the Phrygian cap of the French Revolution. In that chamber yesterday, Democrats carried out the most startling upheaval in the House since the ouster 65 years ago of a tyrannical speaker, Joseph Cannon.

In moves marking the end of automatic House autonomy, a majority of the 291 Democrats voted to depose the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Rep. W.R. Poage of Texas, and the head of the Armed Services Committee, Rep. Edward Hebert of Louisiana.

The Democratic Caucus then refused, at least temporarily, to follow a leadership decision to depose the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, and of the House Administration Committee, Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio.

But Rep. Patman, at least, may still be unhorsed by Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, when the caucus meets Wednesday.

Contests Settled
However the remaining chairmanship contests are settled, a majority of the Democrats have served notice that their leaders will be held accountable for the exercise of Democratic power. No less an authority on the House than President Ford was described as shocked by the revolt against the House elders.

"This will affect the whole way committees function," Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., said. "Chairmen will recognize they are not serving by divine right but as elected representatives of the caucus."

It was a stunning achievement for the 75 new House Democrats, who did not originate the assault on the seniority system but came here pledged to carry it out and provided the majority to do so.

Elected in a post-Watergate atmosphere on platforms that almost invariably called for institutional reform, the freshmen organized a caucus and made it clear that they felt they owed their allegiance not to the House but to their home constituencies. At one of their early meetings, they discussed whether to vote, as a bloc, against all the incumbent chairmen.

But Rep. James Scheuer, D-N.Y., who returned to the House after serving there from 1963 through 1972, persuaded them that it would be more logical and feasible to challenge individual chairmen on the basis of their records.

Chairmen Summoned
In a move that the House elders considered audacious but not, until now, threatening, the freshmen summoned the chairmen to account for their stewardships. Rep. Hebert challenged Poage by addressing the caucus members as "boys and girls." By Wednesday night, it was clear that his post was in jeopardy. He was shaking hands with every unfamiliar person near the House floor, some of whom were not even congressmen.

The first-term members did not want a Pyrrhic victory that would change chairmen but leave them in silent slots on back benches. The 13 freshmen on the Banking and Currency Committee extracted a pledge Wednesday from Rep. Reuss that he would, if chosen to preside over the committee, let them play active roles in shaping anti-recession and other key legislation.

Senior members who had lacked the nerve or numbers to challenge the system until this year marveled at the freshmen.

"There is a reservoir of a lot of us who have been pushing for reform and not making much headway," said Rep. Thomas Rees of California. "The stimulus we got from the new members is just fantastic."

The ripple effect from the movement the freshmen began is already evident. The decision to try to remove Rep. Hays and Rep. Patman from their chairmanships was made first in the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, where the senior

Citing 'Numerous' Signs of Domestic Work Sen. Baker Asks Probe of 5 CIA Activities

By Nicholas M. Horrock
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Sen. Howard Baker Jr. said yesterday that an investigation he made into any Central Intelligence Agency involvement in the Watergate affair disclosed that the agency had compiled dossiers on a former Senate aide and a New York private investigator, and "these were but two of the numerous indications that the CIA has engaged in widespread domestic activity."

In a telephone interview at his home in Huntsville, Tenn., Sen. Baker said his investigation had found that the agency had dossiers on Bernard Fensterwald, a Washington lawyer and former aide to late Sen. Edward Long, D-Mo., and on Arthur Woolston-Smith, an officer of a New York City firm that conducts investigations and is a consultant on industrial security.

A report released Wednesday by CIA Director William Colby acknowledged that the agency had kept files on several members of Congress and numerous dossiers on American citizens, files collected both in domestic spying operations and through agency employment checks.

Abrupt Close
Sen. Baker said that his inquiry, brought to an abrupt close by the demise last year of the Senate Watergate committee, of which he was vice-chairman, had uncovered five areas of CIA activity that require further investigation by a bipartisan select congressional committee or some form of permanent intelligence oversight committee.

Both Mr. Fensterwald and Mr. Woolston-Smith said they had no knowledge that the CIA had maintained dossiers on them.

Mr. Woolston-Smith, a New Zealander who said his concern had done intelligence work for the U.S. Navy, said that he had worked for the Democrats in April, 1972, that they might be the subjects of a sophisticated electronic surveillance plot.

Mr. Fensterwald speculated that he might have come under CIA scrutiny when he was working for Sen. Long's investigation of wiretapping and bugging in the mid-1960s.

"We were getting into CIA wiretapping, pushing the Freedom of Information Act and investigating a U.S. government plot to assassinate Fidel Castro, and any one of these things could have attracted their attention," Mr. Fensterwald said.

Sen. Baker said the CIA may have opened and maintained a file on Mr. Woolston-Smith as a foreign national involved in intelligence work, but he said Congress should look deeper into the fact that there was a dossier on Mr. Fensterwald.

"We had no indication from the CIA that Fensterwald had been involved in any foreign intelligence," he said.

5 Probe Areas
The five areas of CIA operations that the senator said require further congressional investigation were:

• Destruction of tapes and documents. On Jan. 24, 1973, Richard Helms, then CIA director, ordered the destruction of tapes of his office and telephone conversations dating over several years. Mr. Helms later testified that the tapes had contained no Watergate material, which the Senate had asked the CIA to retain.

• The domestic role of Eugene Martinez, a Watergate burglar, who at the time of the June, 1972, break-in was receiving a \$100-a-week salary as a CIA operative in Miami. Sen. Baker said that the CIA had withheld, during his probe, many documents concerning Martinez's activities.

• CIA support for Howard Hunt Jr., another Watergate burglar. Sen. Baker said that in addition to providing Hunt, a retired CIA agent, with equipment, the agency had referred to former CIA personnel who might be willing to become involved in espionage operations.

• Covert domestic agents. Sen. Baker said that "far more must be learned" about the CIA's hiring of secret agents in the United States.

• CIA fronts and proprietary



Sen. Howard Baker

domestic activities, an aide to Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., said today.

Mr. Helms is scheduled to appear before the panel next week to explain his statement to the committee in 1973 that he had no knowledge of any CIA effort to gather information on the anti-war movement in the United States.

Yesterday, Mr. Helms, now ambassador to Iran, told the Senate Armed Services Committee that the CIA analyzed information on American radical groups during the 1960s in response to "the express concern of the President" that there was a foreign influence behind domestic disturbances.

Probe Aide Sworn In

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Attorney David Belin of Des Moines, Iowa, was sworn in yesterday as executive director of the presidential commission studying domestic activities of the CIA. The oath was administered by Vice President Rockefeller, the commission chairman, and both men reaffirmed the panel's intent to refer any evidence of individual wrongdoing to the Justice Department.

Mr. Belin's appointment was announced by President Ford only hours earlier. The constitutional law specialist, 46, was counsel to the commission that investigated the 1963 assassination of President John Kennedy.

companies, Sen. Baker said his investigation uncovered indications that the agency had retained and possibly fully supported private investigation agencies in the United States that could conduct domestic surveillance operations under the guise of private investigations.

New Quiz for Helms
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee intends to confront former CIA director Helms with the apparent inconsistencies in his statements regarding the CIA's

71 SENATORS URGE SUPPORT OF ISRAEL and REJECTION OF THE PLO A Letter to President Ford

December 9, 1974

Dear Mr. President:

In writing to you about recent developments in the Middle East, we wish to reaffirm the commitment to the survival and integrity of the State of Israel that has been the bipartisan basis of American policy over 26 years and under five administrations.

We believe that the prominence of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the Rabat conference and at the United Nations General Assembly poses a direct threat to American foreign policy which must be met vigorously and promptly. Mr. Arafat's own statements from the rostrum of the United Nations strip away any illusions about the values and mentality which dominate the PLO. His espousal of terrorism and his repeated calls for the destruction of Israel as a Jewish homeland must be resolutely opposed by the United States in order to make progress toward a genuine peace in the Middle East.

We are deeply disturbed by the United Nations vote to give recognition to the PLO and by the spectacle of Western cynicism, apathy and disunity. The action of the General Assembly to limit Israel's right to reply is a serious departure from the original principles of the United Nations. Moreover, the decision by UNESCO to withhold assistance to Israel is a shameful example of the transformation of that international humanitarian organization into a political weapon.

These recent events dramatize the need for the United States to take the lead in organizing our friends and allies to resist political and economic blackmail in the future. We do not believe that a policy of appeasement will be any more successful now than it proved to be in Europe in the 1930s because we confront an appetite which grows on what it is fed.

We therefore urge you to initiate a comprehensive and coordinated diplomatic response that will unite our friends and allies in meeting these new challenges to peace in the Middle East.

We urge that you reiterate our nation's long-standing commitment to Israel's security by a policy of continued military supplies, and diplomatic and economic support. In doing so, you will be acting in the best interests of the United States and with the support of the Congress and the American people.

- Respectfully yours,
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
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Reprinted from the Congressional Record of December 18, 1974.

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Soviet Trade Fiasco

From the Soviet Union's repudiation of the trade-emigration compromise negotiated by Secretary Kissinger with Moscow and Senate leaders, the country should learn some important lessons.

The first is that a superpower cannot be pushed around by a senator, even a superpower's senator. Sen. Jackson's amendment to the Trade Bill undoubtedly helped Mr. Kissinger obtain, by quiet diplomacy, a huge increase in Jewish emigration to about 35,000 in 1975. But by dragging out the issue for two years and insisting on public "assurances" from Moscow—against the State Department's strong advice—Mr. Jackson overplayed his hand and, as President Ford has noted, helped to achieve results quite the opposite from those he intended.

The second lesson is that the congressional role in overseeing the administration's foreign policy is that of advice and consent, not taking negotiations into senatorial hands or tying the hands of the officially designated negotiators. The Stevenson Amendment limiting Export-Import Bank credits to the Soviet Union to the insignificant sum of \$800 million over four years undoubtedly grew out of the atmosphere of "victory over Moscow" that Sen. Jackson created, but it carried the error a disastrous last step.

Instead of permitting the President to relax the restrictions when convinced that Soviet-American relations and the future of détente would benefit, the final version of the amendment adopted by the Senate required further congressional approval for each credit increase over the ceiling. This clearly was the straw that broke the Soviet camel's back.

The third lesson is that détente is still too fragile a thing to carry the kind of load some Americans seek to put on it. It has been evident since 1971 that the basic transaction in the new Soviet-American relationship has been a Soviet offer of détente to obtain Western technology and credits and an American offer of trade and credits to obtain détente. All elements of détente, including strategic arms control, the Middle East, Vietnam, and progress in human rights, such as Jewish emigration, are unavoidably

linked to trade and credits. One is not politically possible without the other.

But the linkage must be flexible, rather than rigid, and the quid pro quo in trade and credits must be there in sizable amount. The Senate repudiated the Kissinger compromise when it passed the Stevenson Amendment. The tragedy is that Moscow could not wait for the Ford administration, in the current session of Congress, to try to reverse it.

The fourth lesson is that the Stevenson Amendment must be quickly reversed because it not only shackles the administration's efforts on the emigration issue but on all negotiations to assure a peaceful world.

Trade can continue to expand despite the failure of the trade pact. The Soviet Union's hard currency earnings abroad have been increased by the rise in oil, gas and mineral prices and Moscow is in less need of credits for short and even medium-term purposes. But some long-term projects, each of which would have to be weighed on its merits, will be unable to go forward until long-term credit facilities are created.

Emigration undoubtedly will continue to be linked to trade and détente, as from the beginning. The Soviet Union demonstrated a refusal to be pressured by reducing emigration to 20,000 last year and it continues to drop. A turnaround will depend on the whole state of Soviet-American relations.

A dangerous period has opened. Far more than trade and emigration is involved. In the Mideast peace negotiations, the Soviet view has never been identical with that of the United States, except on the determination to avoid a nuclear confrontation. If the prospects for détente continue to dwindle, the chances for a moderate Soviet policy in the Mideast may dwindle with it.

There is less danger of a breakdown in arms control negotiations. Here both countries have identical interests. But in other fields, such as mutual force reductions in Europe and efforts to resume peace negotiations in Vietnam, as well as the Middle East, hope for a more peaceful world will ride on the administration's new efforts to revise congressional trade and credit restrictions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sunrise for Angola?

Portugal and the three Angolan liberation movements have charted an orderly and democratic path that promises to lead the rich African territory to independence on Nov. 11. If the three groups can keep to their agreement and then manage to compete peacefully within a democratic frame, their example would be certain to have profound impact on developments in Rhodesia and South Africa, the only remaining bastions of white minority rule on the continent.

It will not be easy. For years the front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (Unita) have fought each other as fiercely as they fought the Portuguese. Their differences are ethnic and regional as well as ideological; and the rivalry between MPLA and FNLA has some relationship to the Sino-Soviet cold war.

Yet, great progress in healing wounds has been made in recent weeks, with sensitive diplomatic efforts by Dr. Jonas Savimbi of Unita and ministers of Portugal's revolutionary government, aided by a timely boost from President Kenyatta of Kenya.

Angolan independence will signal the final liquidation of Portugal's once-mighty empire. For 500 years the Portuguese professed undying faith in their imperial mission. Yet, after an authoritarian regime was overthrown last April by army officers fed up with endless African wars, a new government adjusted to the tides of change with astonishing speed.

When India's army seized the Portuguese enclave of Goa in 1961, Portugal plunged into mourning. The windup of empire in November will be accompanied instead by manifestations of joy and relief as the end of the colonial era promises the beginning of peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An Un-American Body

The new winds blowing through the House have finally swept away that aging relic of an ugly past, the House Internal Security Committee. Established in 1950 as the select committee to investigate Communist propaganda, it reached its heyday in the 1940s and 1950s as the House Un-American Activities Committee, serving as a platform for such proponents of an American orthodoxy as Martin Dies, Richard Nixon and J. Parnell Thomas. Between 1945 and 1969 it received more than \$6.5 million in funds and managed to produce only one major piece of legislation.

But the committee should not be judged on its legislative accomplishments, for it specialized in conducting investigations and destroying careers. It conducted vindictive investigations of the movie industry, the labor movement and of federal employees and college staffs.

Last month, the Democratic Caucus refused to assign any members to it, other than the chairman, and this week the House buried it. Its epitaph was written years ago by Harry Truman when he called it "The most un-American thing in America."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S.-Soviet Trade Pact

Will the breakup caused by Moscow [canceling the U.S. trade pact] be a chance for Europe? Will the Europeans derive advantages from this confrontation between the Big Two? The time when Washington is eliminating the cracks which the oil crisis had caused on the Western side is a difficult one. Yet it is propitious. The insistence

with which China advises the Europeans to remain on the Americans' side does not preclude the belief that the Soviet Union might turn toward Western Europe. Former Chancellor Willy Brandt is already expected to be given a sumptuous reception in Moscow in the near future. French business circles consider that Moscow might increase its exports of raw materials and energy.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

LONDON—The morning papers are urging the necessity of sending still more reinforcements to South Africa. "The Englishman," says the Daily Mail, "has lived from his childhood upon such fictions as that a single British soldier is equal to any two or three enemies." The Boers have dispelled that illusion. Their fighting qualities and their mobility are outstanding and they have the advantage of fighting (well) on the defensive in their own country.

Fifty Years Ago

WASHINGTON—The days of the "old slench" are over so far as the present administration of the U.S. Department of Justice is concerned. The old-time detective, the man of "shadows and 'frame-ups'" and "get the goods in any way you can" is a thing of the past. There is a new order. The new approach will be a scientific one that will compile evidence against a culprit that will stand in any court of law. The director of the new agency is a young lawyer named John Edgar Hoover.



HERBLOCK
'You Say You Feel Insecure—Lots of People Feel Insecure.'

The Imbalance of Error

By C. L. Sulzberger

GENEVA—In the days of John Foster Dulles, the original brinksmen, a certain stability was granted to a frightened world by implicit acceptance of that new geopolitical concept, a balance of terror.

Although the United States was still unchallenged as paramount military power, enough warheads and delivery systems were already possessed by the superstates to insure total human suicide if war escaped control.

The balance of terror that continued into the 1970s was based on one logical assumption—that no nuclear-armed nation would make the fatal error of pushing the big button and killing itself in the name of victory. But the era of that somber logic may be vanishing. We are threatened by much doom and little judgment in all quarters.

Russell Warns

Jordan's King Hussein warns the Middle East is heading for "a fresh disaster." Pretoria's official organ fears all Southern Africa may "be plunged into a bloody conflict between white and black." The Viet Cong provisional government denounces a U.S. demand that it obey the 1973 Paris peace accord, and armed conflict is spreading again in Indochina.

The great Soviet-American détente could prove to have been shipwrecked on the U.S. trade bill clause guaranteeing emigration of Russian Jews. At the same time Brezhnev is physically ill and fighting for his political life.

This has thrown the Middle East into a fury since Brezhnev canceled his proposed trip. Israeli forces are pounding out daily object lessons in Lebanon. Palestine guerrillas have shot up the plane of one of their best friends, Yugoslavia, on the airport of another, France.

The price of oil has now risen almost sixfold and the United States is warning so often it might have to occupy some petroleum states that the world speculates Washington "doth protest too much."

This skepticism is enhanced by the apparently deliberate toughness of the American view. President Ford and his two strongman ministers, Kissinger and Schlesinger, have gone out of their way to play anagrams in public on the kind of force the United States might have to use in the Middle East.

The nuclear carrier Enterprise, famed for its Indian Ocean demonstration in 1971, is again on the prow—in the same waters. A U.S. naval squadron wiggled around the oily Persian Gulf late last year. The carrier Midway is suddenly at sea amid more unexplained but announced U.S. fleet movement than in years.

This has, nevertheless, produced relatively gentle reactions from quarters which usually like kicking U.S. admirals. The Egyptians don't seem put out about American approaches to the Red Sea. Indeed, Cairo appears touchier about Brezhnev's failure either to come to Egypt or to send arms; and it hints that Moscow organized riots against President Sadat's regime.

There has never in Soviet history been an orderly transition from one leader to another. Many people now speculate that Brezhnev is doomed and his ultimate successor remains uncertain. The Moscow bosses are old men with only Shelepin, at 56, equivalent to that Benjamin among the Chinese colleagues of Mao Tse-tung.

and Chou En-lai, the 40-year-old Wang Hung-wen. Now the elderly Russians are bawling down hatches for a storm and several new clouds mounting on the world horizon are related to this fact.

It is not just the industrial West that has suffered from economic recession. Planned Soviet growth of income, manufacturing and agricultural production are 20 per cent below forecast levels. So, although the United States suffers from Moscow's denunciation of the trade pact, so does Russia.

The Soviet Union may hope to be able to compensate by aid from Japan and the Common Market. It is also more used to pulling in its population's belt when things get difficult. Moreover, the tough group among

those contesting Brezhnev's succession is infuriated by Washington's assumption that it is entitled to make Russia pay for favorable trade by conceding internal liberty.

The problem posed, not just to Soviet leaders but to Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Secretary Kissinger is this: Should it be considered a political error to try to dictate moral terms to other lands? And if it is a political error, would that weaken the American position as a global force?

On the other hand, had the courage to insist on such "interference" existed among big powers in the 1930s, might not Adolf Hitler have been thwarted? This is part of the entire imbalance of error, and I don't know the absolute answers myself.

Letters

Striped Pants

Does C. L. Sulzberger's "The Striped-Pants Girls," (HT, Jan. 8) column on the marital status of the U.S. consul in Nice, who greeted his questions "with a grin in her almond-shaped eyes," signal a new, intimate departure in his usually dry diplomatic reporting? I look forward to hearing of Glacard d'Estaing proceeding in his weighty tasks "with a sardonic arch to his noble brow."

I was immensely relieved to find out that "The Gulf of bigtry had already largely been crossed" within the State Department and that, despite the professional drawbacks of her sex, Ms. Hicks "can both have her cake and eat it." "I don't buy all of women's lib," says the blithe Ms. Hicks, "because I like being treated as a woman." It would be nice for once if Mr. Sulzberger, and certainly Ms. Hicks, acknowledged the debt she owes to dedicated people in the black and women's civil rights movements who are in large part responsible for her appointment (and others like it) and allow her the freedom to disdain those who were forced to adopt the militancy to win the rights from which she benefits. Prettiness, moderation and manners don't win battles, striped knickers or not.

A. JABLONSKI.

Geneva.

Danish Taxes

Alvin Shuster's article (HT, Jan. 9) about the high cost of the Danish welfare state was a good but superficial coverage of what life is like for the average Danish family today. However, it contained one inaccuracy which needs correcting, as it has been the first time I have seen the Danish medical system wrongly described. Medical care in Denmark is supported by the state and no one earns too much money for this privilege. The lower salary groups receive more support than the higher ones as regards medical services and medicine, but a considerable part of every doctor's bill is taken care of. Furthermore, hospital expenses are nonexistent for everyone, and the numerous benefits, such as dental, physiotherapy, etc., are available to all. There is no charge for births or abortions.

It should be emphasized that those of us who are paying these high taxes—and 40 per cent is

nothing in comparison with some wage earners who pay 65 per cent—appreciate the security we do receive in medical and retirement matters. Things are bad, but not that bad.

GRETEL JANTZEN, Copenhagen.

Self-Preservation

Henry Kissinger's now notorious interview in Business Week in which he expressed disappointment at Europe's response to his call for a concerted approach to the problems created by the current oil crisis and, more important, threatened military intervention should the industrialized world be pushed to the brink of economic chaos, incited the most violent reactions in the Arab countries and criticism in most European capitals.

It is important to remember that oil has become a tool of political blackmail and that, as long as the Soviet Union consents, it will be used time and time again, no matter the effects on our economies. Forget such "antiquated" notions as honor, pride or self-respect. Self-preservation, however, is a force that cannot be cast aside, and in that spirit Kissinger's leadership deserves our full support.

LUDWIG VON HURTER, Geneva.

Jerald With a 'J'

Re the item in the People column (HT, Jan. 9) on the Society of Magazine Writers "Conscience in Media" Award. Let me be the first SMW member to inform you that the gold medal was presented at a dinner in New York, not Washington, and perhaps I am not the first HT reader to tell you the recipient, Mr. Terborst, spells his first name Jerald with a J, not with the G you gave it.

ALAN LEVY, Vienna.

Défense de Fumer

On Nov. 1, the HT reported that a carelessly discarded cigarette ignited firecrackers on a train in India and 52 persons died. On Nov. 3, a careless smoker probably started the hotel fire in Seoul that killed 33.

Airlines don't discuss it, but at least two major crashes came from fires started in the toilets of the aircraft—fires which I presume were started by smokers. Everywhere I go, despite défenses de fumer signs, I breathe

System Being Changed Revolt in the House

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Ever since Woodrow Wilson wrote his masterful study of "Congressional Government" in 1913, thoughtful men and women have been complaining about the "tyranny" of the committee chairmen in the House and calling for modification of the seniority system. Now, finally, something is actually being done about it.

The House is in revolt, not against the whole seniority system, but against what Wilson called the "petty barons" or "lord proprietors" at the head of the committees, who "exercise an almost despotic sway within their own shores."

This is the way many members of the House have come to regard the man like Wayne L. Hays of Ohio, the bitter-tongued chairman of the House Administration Committee, Wright Patman of Texas, chairman of Banking and Currency, F. Edward Hébert of Louisiana, chairman of Armed Services, and W. R. Foye of Texas, chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Battle Not Over

The battle to remove them from their chairmanships is not quite over, but their dictatorial power has been broken and the seniority system in the House will never be quite the same. The reformers in the House, with the help of the new members who were swept into office in last November's election, have demonstrated that they can change the system.

This change has been coming on for a long time. In 1972, a Democratic study group in the House, under the chairmanship of Jonathan B. Bingham of New York, recommended the strengthening of the Democratic Caucus in the House, but even though he had the support of men like Richard Bolling of Missouri and Morris K. Udall of Arizona, the elders of the House retained their power.

Last December, however, with an accidental assist from the Argentine firecracker, Wilbur Mills, probably the most powerful chairman of all, was virtually forced to resign and the power of the Ways and Means Committee over the selection of the other chairmen was transferred to the party's Steering and Policy Committee and to the Democratic Caucus in the House.

This increased the power of Speaker Carl Albert and the majority leader in the House, Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts, but when O'Neill proposed the reelection of all the chairmen except Mills, Bingham of New York wrote out in longhand a substitute resolution calling for separate and secret votes on the chairmen, and the new members helped bring the old men down.

Response Needed

What this does is to put all chairmen of the House committees on notice that they must be

much more responsive to members of the Steering Policy Committee and to caucus of all Democratic members in the House. Chairmen who respond to their constituents and can do their jobs regardless of age, have not fear from these new reformers the "petty barons" Wilson painted about are now close jeopardy.

There is clearly a new confidence in the House Representatives. This was in the last Congress, when House Judiciary Committee on the hard task of looking the impeachment of Richard Nixon. Having won new in the country for its hand this sensitive matter, it was prepared to face up to tyrants and reform its procedures.

Moreover, this may be the beginning of a much more responsible House. For there have been reliable reports that Speaker will retire at the end of the Congress, and this is likely more pressure on Majority O'Neill and others who hoping to replace him.

The chances are that this new Congress, new centers are likely to develop the House—one following and O'Neill, another re group focusing on Reps. Burton of California and a third conservative group going with Joe D. Wags of Louisiana.

John Brademas of Indiana, John J. McFall of California also likely to play important roles in this transition from the old and the older generation new, and here again it is young members in the could play an important maybe even decisive role.

Ford's Problem

For President Ford to mood and new men in the are likely to complicate the them of getting his domestic even some parts of his program through the C.

Ford's economic and proposals are running into trouble with the Young T. House than with the leaders. The chummy ship that existed, for between the Ford and man Hébert of the Armies vices Committee will be d. under new committee lead and this is likely to be fairly soon when the P asks for an additional \$30 to help arm the shaky ment of South Vietnam.

In short, the days when President Eisenhower could o-Speaker Sam Rayburn House and Majority Leader Johnson in the Senat over his programs are e is a new Congress w demands on leadership, i in the White House but o-ol Bill as well.

Bicycle Thief

I wonder what prison Messrs. Haldeman, Ehrlich, Mitchell, Mardian, all of are from the right side will receive in light of the four-year sentence the bicycle thief received who the wrong social class, the bike of John F. Kennedy. If ever one has read of brutal class prejudice, t.ning, I would like to pointed out to me, but he examples would be confi this century, and not t century.

J.M.B. CRAWF, London.

Ed. Note: The bicycle Robert Lopez, 20, was at t.enced to the same jail both terms to pay consen for the holding of an auxiliary policeman last s Lopez, a narcotics addict tied that he sold the big \$20 in order to buy coca

Measure for Measure

Only trouble with An conversion to the metric (HT, Dec. 29) is that it mean another change of r the United States.

London.

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Publisher

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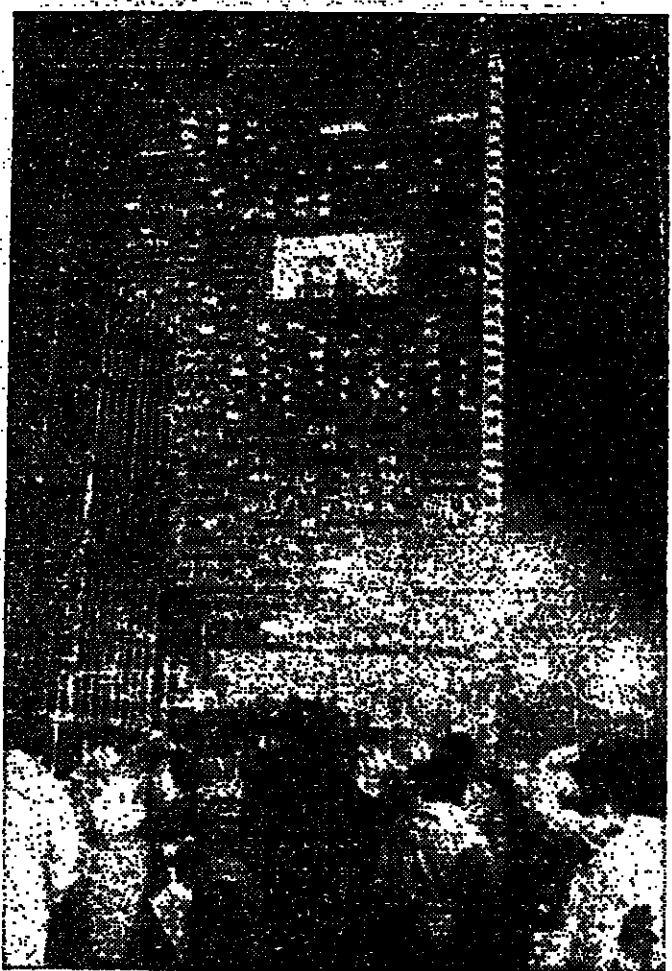
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POP ART—Images of the Beatles were projected on the outside wall of a Tokyo hotel recently in a stunt sponsored by a television station. The pictures were shown on a 48-by-100-foot screen, which was made by covering some windows with white curtains. The projector was set up on a building across the street.

Obituaries

Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, Former Dictator in Colombia

BOGOTA, Jan. 17 (AP).—Former dictator Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, 74, president of Colombia between 1953 and 1957, died today.

Gen. Rojas assumed dictatorial power in a bloodless military coup in June, 1953, promising that he would end the undeclared civil war between adherents of two political parties. Gen. Rojas offered a general amnesty which was accepted by most of the warring factions.

He won the support of his countrymen by promising to act only as "provisional" president during a transition between the autocratic government of his predecessor, Laureano Gomez, and a fully democratic government.

But the elections were delayed and in 1956 Gen. Rojas broke with both political parties, which joined forces and ousted him. He then spent two years in exile in Spain before returning to Colombia.

one of Italy's leading archaeologists, died of a liver disease here today.

Prof. Bianchi Bandinelli was a son of a Siena family which included the 12th-century Pope Alexander III. He taught Greek and Roman art history at universities in Italy and the Netherlands.

Dr. Thor Johnson

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17 (AP).—Dr. Thor Johnson, 61, chairman of the Nashville Symphony since 1967 and artistic director of the Interlochen Arts Academy in Michigan, died yesterday after a long illness. He had conducted symphony orchestras in Cincinnati and Evanston, Ill., and had appeared with many of the world's leading orchestras.

F. Donald Stewart

ROME, Jan. 17 (UPI).—F. Donald Stewart, 58, co-founder of the English department of St. Stephen's School in Rome, died here on Wednesday.

Giscard Calls on Heads of TV To Reject All Interference

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that the heads of France's state-owned broadcasting companies should report to him personally any attempt by officials to influence information policy.

"The responsibility entrusted to

you is a full and complete one," Giscard d'Estaing said. "No particular tutelage, no outside interference must limit it or alter it."

The President's letter to the four companies' top executives was a further step in removing the official stamp from the state broadcasting services. Earlier this month, the President said that journalists working for the broadcasting services had no official character.

Two Cosmonauts Do Housekeeping Aboard Salyut-4

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Two Soviet cosmonauts did housekeeping chores today, vacuuming floating dust out of the air in their orbiting Salyut-4 space station, the Tass news agency said.

Lt. Col. Alexei Gubarev and civilian engineer Georgi Grechko completed their 81st orbit of the earth since entering Salyut last Sunday from their Soyuz-17 spaceship.

In a "regular communication with the ground," Mr. Grechko reported that he started a general cleanup.

The Office de la Radiotélévision Française, ORTF, built up by previous Giscard governments, had been formally described as being the mouthpiece of the state.

Early this month, ORTF was split up into one autonomous radio and three television services.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that authorities must deal with the broadcasting services the way they would "with all the large, independent press or information media. They must periodically discuss with you the most important problems of society, but without ever interfering with your administrative responsibilities or your informative functions."

\$132,000 Ransom Frees French Boy

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP).—The 10-year-old son of an Egyptian-born French businessman was released today after payment of a \$132,000 ransom, police said.

The case was not reported by the press until the boy returned unharmed to his parents' apartment at dawn today. He was put into a taxi at a railroad station by a woman who then walked away, police said. Later today, police arrested, as the suspected kidnapper, a 55-year-old man who is married to a cousin of the boy's mother. They said the suspect's accomplice was his daughter, 15.

The boy, Olivier Farhi, was kidnapped Tuesday by a man who asked him to get into a car while the boy was walking to school.

Yemen Premier Is Removed by Military Council

SANAA, Yemen, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Col. Ibrahim al-Hamidi, head of the Military Command Council of the Yemen, yesterday relieved Premier Momen al-Ainy of his post, Sanaa radio reported.

The radio reported in a command council announcement that Mr. al-Ainy had been relieved of his post because he no longer enjoyed the confidence of the Consultative Assembly (parliament).

Mr. al-Ainy had served twice as premier. His first appointment to the premiership was in 1967. He was appointed premier a second time June 21—a week after a military coup staged by Col. Hamid.

The colonel, then deputy commander of the armed forces, toppled the ruling Republican Council led by Abdel Rahman al-Armani.

Sanaa radio made no mention of a successor to Mr. al-Ainy.

U.K. Expands Pet-Importing Safeguards

Anti-Rabies Controls Are Being Tightened

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Implementing a new anti-rabies campaign, the British government will put into effect on Feb. 5 two new laws—one authorizing the destruction of confiscated animals and the other allowing unlimited fines and up to a year's imprisonment for persons caught smuggling animals.

Dogs, cats and other animals will be allowed to enter the country only at certain ports and most will be subject to six-month quarantine.

The quarantine is not new but the tighter controls and stiffer penalties are. The government felt that they were necessary because the previous punishment was a maximum £350 (\$820) fine. Officials said 308 persons were caught smuggling animals last year, but fines often were nominal.

A London veterinarian estimated the average cost of quarantining a pet dog at £245. With fines for animal-smuggling often assessed in amounts below the quarantine costs, persons were tempted to try to take pets through customs without declaring them, authorities note.

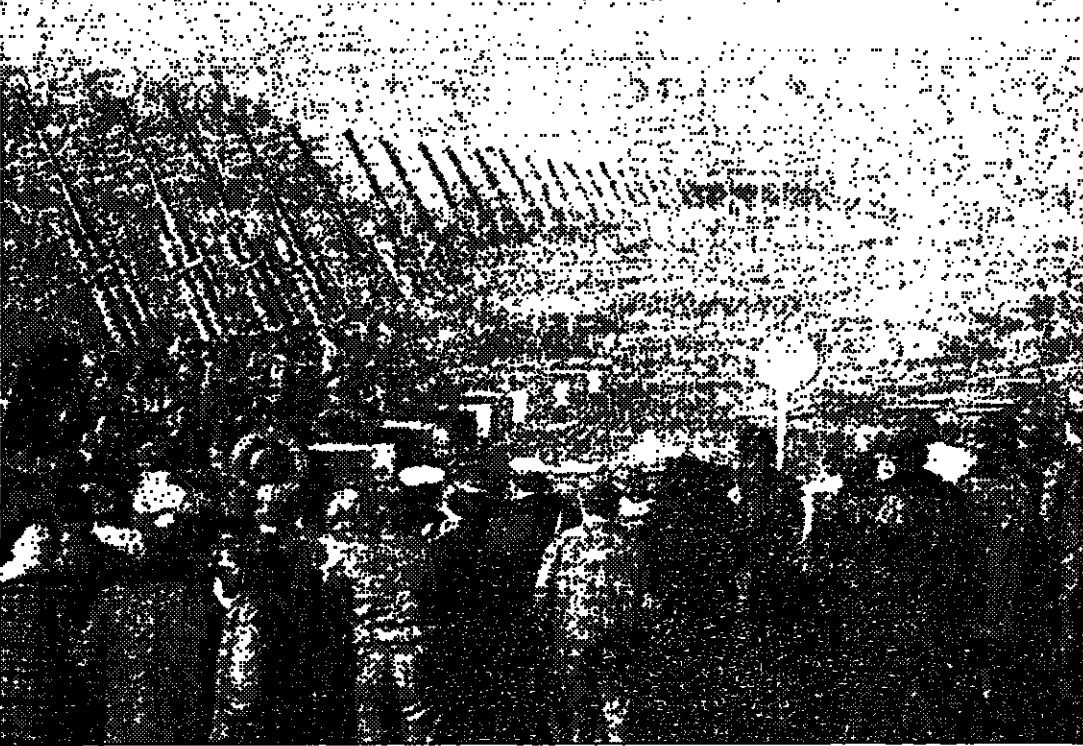
Outbreaks in Europe Under pressure from the British Veterinary Association, the government has taken the new measures to prevent the spread of rabies across the English Channel following recent outbreaks in Europe. The main culprit is the fox, with France having reported the finding of 2,000 infected foxes last year.

Officials in the Agriculture Ministry's Animal Health Division say the measures are as much for the protection of Britain's 60 million human inhabitants as for the nation's 6 million pet dogs and other animals. They point out that in 1973 150,000 persons were bitten and infected with rabies in the Philippines and 350 died. The number treated was a world record.

The disease is progressing across Europe at the rate of 14 miles a year and will reach the French coast by 1980, officials say.

7 Die in Copter Crash

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A Sikorsky S-58 helicopter crashed and burned 20 miles from here today, killing all seven persons aboard. The Icelandic Electricity Board helicopter was carrying out a survey.



A 30-gun salute fired at noon yesterday, the 30th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation.

30 Years After City's Rebirth

Warsaw Marks Anniversary of Liberation

WARSAW, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A 30-gun salute at noon today recalled the frosty morning of Jan. 17, 1945, when Soviet and Polish troops liberated Warsaw from the Nazis.

But few of Warsaw's residents remembered that day. Of the

1.3 million Poles who had lived on Warsaw's left bank, only 22,000 remained to welcome the liberation.

"Only several hundred Poles, dressed in rags, appeared among the debris to watch a victory parade two days later," recalled Zbigniew Adamski, 54, who is now a taxi driver.

Adolf Hitler had ordered his troops to wipe the city off the map.

Hitler's Objective When Soviet and Polish troops advanced across the frozen Vistula River to liberate Warsaw, it seemed as if Hitler's objective had been achieved.

Ninety per cent of Warsaw's buildings had been destroyed. There was no power, no water and no gas. Thousands of wooden crosses stuck in the debris marked the graves of the dead.

The first thought was to transfer the Polish capital elsewhere. But Poland's postwar Communist government decided to rebuild devastated Warsaw.

Today, red-and-white Polish national flags fluttered from the

tall new buildings and along the broad boulevards of the restored city.

"Warsaw was leveled to the ground but it was invincible," the Poles now say with pride.

Most of the death and destruction was dealt out by the Nazis as they ruthlessly repressed the 63-day Warsaw uprising. Polish troops watched helplessly from across the Vistula as the city burned.

Uprising Ordered The London-based Polish government-in-exile ordered the uprising Aug. 1, 1944, in the hope of liberating Warsaw before the arrival of Communist troops.

"We wanted to cross the river as soon as we reached it," said Zenon Kubicki, a Polish soldier who reached the Vistula in late August.

But for 3 1/2 months Soviet and Polish troops remained at the gates of Warsaw while the city was destroyed.

The official reason for the delay was that the Soviet Army had to rest and obtain reinforcements after its 335-mile advance across Poland.

Energy Curb In Spain May Dim Night Life

MADRID, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The government announced energy-saving measures yesterday that should change Spain's traditionally late night life.

The Interior Ministry has ordered that beginning on Jan. 26 cinemas and theaters must close by midnight.

Traditionally the evening show at Spanish cinemas begins at 11 p.m. and ends about 1:30 a.m.

The order also puts new closing hours on other establishments: 1 a.m. for restaurants and 1:30 a.m. for bars and cafes. It is common for Spaniards to dine at midnight.

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500 Films at Actor's Home Seized in FBI Pirating Probe

By Robert Rawitch

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17.—FBI agents have seized from actor Roddy McDowall more than 500 copies of motion pictures and television shows as part of a government crackdown on the multi-million-dollar film piracy industry, it has been learned.

The films and television shows were seized Dec. 18, after the FBI was granted a search warrant for Mr. McDowall's home here, court records revealed yesterday.

In an affidavit filed with a U.S. magistrate to justify the warrant, FBI agent Theodore Bowler stated that the actor admitted in an interview that he had bought an unspecified number of films from Ray Atherton.

The FBI has identified Mr. Atherton as a "large-scale dealer in the purchase and sale of illegally produced or stolen major motion pictures."

Mr. Bowler also said that Mr. McDowall, 46, is suspected of attempting to sell a portion of his film collection through Mr. Atherton and Roy Henry Wagner of Northridge, Calif. Mr. Wagner is described by the FBI as an associate of Mr. Atherton and a dealer in stolen or illegally produced motion pictures.

Efforts to reach Mr. McDowall or his attorney for comment on the seizure of his film collection were unsuccessful.

List Reported Federal authorities first learned of Mr. McDowall's extensive film and video cassette collection from an informant who said he had seen a list of films Mr. McDowall was attempting to sell through Mr. Atherton.

In an interview with the FBI on Nov. 29, Mr. McDowall said he had purchased films from Mr. Atherton. But when asked if he had ever sold films through Mr. Atherton, the affidavit states, "McDowall advised that this investigation obviously had very serious ramifications and he declined to provide any further information."

Simple possession of material

that infringes federal copyright laws is a civil violation but will be a misdemeanor punishable by up to one year in jail on each count.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Chester Brown, who is heading the federal grand jury investigation into film piracy, said he could not comment on the McDowall matter. But it is known that Mr. McDowall has not appeared before the grand jury.

Among the films and cassettes seized from the actor's garage were his own early pictures—including "Lassie Come Home" and "My Friend Flicka"—and his most recent efforts, the "Planet of the Apes" series.

Also seized, however, were more modern films and many comedy and dramatic television shows.

G. Los Angeles Times.

Swiss Suspend Doctor in Probe Of Euthanasia

ZURICH, Jan. 17 (AP).—A prominent Swiss physician has been suspended from his post as chief of a Zurich hospital as authorities investigated charges that euthanasia was practiced on terminal patients.

The office of the district prosecutor said that Prof. Urs Peter Haemmerli, 48, was suspected of intentional manslaughter in connection with the death of an unspecified number of "paralyzed, unconscious persons for whom there was no chance of successful treatment."

The American-trained specialist in internal medicine has been in charge of the Triemli Municipal Hospital here since 1969.

The probe was touched off by a report by Regula Pestalozzi, the head of the Zurich city Health Department, who told the city parliament yesterday that Prof. Haemmerli had said that some "hopelessly and chronically ill patients were fed water intravenously instead of food."

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LONDON THEATER

Colonel Osborne Rides a Punchline

By John Walker

LONDON (Herald Tribune).—In his recent work, John Osborne has spent his time saddling up his bobby horses and riding them off in all directions, a playwright of melancholy countenance tilting at shadows. His new play, "At the End of the Old Cigar," receiving its premiere at the Greenwich Theatre, reveals him still mounted in his increasingly successful impersonation of a choleric colonel, hunting down pet hates with reckless disregard for theatrical effect. The evening consists of a tiny joke cruelly extended by means of elaborate denunciations and diversions.

Much of it seems set up so that Keith Barron can deliver the play's punchline, borrowed from Kipling, "A woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke." It is not fanciful to see a growing likeness between Mr. Osborne's attitudes and talents and those of Kipling, although his new play exhibits vulgarly without genius. Mr. Osborne's own description of his work is "a modern comedy of modern manners... it makes me laugh, although from past experience what makes me

laugh very often makes audiences sit fuming or so often walk out." Only those who share all the author's prejudices will find it funny.

The first act consists largely of alliterative abuse about men, mainly delivered by Rachel Roberts as Lady Regine Frimley, a working class girl who has risen in society by providing a stately brothel for politicians, writers, tycoons, bishops and other men of influence. Her girls are amateur whores drawn from the same sector of society.

Her motives are revolutionary. Every bedroom has two-way mirrors on walls and ceilings and she has miles of film and tape of the men's misdeeds which she intends to release to the press and television and so discredit them all and thus create a world where women will be free and rightly regarded as superior. The connection between her activities and this end result seem clear to her, but are unlikely to convince any audience and mark a shift in the play, whether intentional or not is difficult to discover, into farce.

The situation, anyway, is merely a device so that Lady Regine and her horde of whores—what Mr.

Osborne calls "the crack troops"—can sit around and denounce men for sexual reasons; penis disgust rather than envy. The author has not lost his skill in composing hymns of hate but whereas they once served a dramatic purpose, advancing the action, here they are irrelevant. The subjects will be familiar to Mr. Osborne's audiences: the charming social behavior of the young, pop groups, showbiz journalism, newspaper columnists, clichés and slovenly use of language.

The first act ends with the arrival of the men and then switches in the second act from the communal exchanges to a bedroom scene between one of them, played by Keith Barron, and a bored rich housewife trying fidelity and higher prostitution for the first time. It's a role that seems to slightly puzzle Mr. Bennett and no wonder: There's no explanation of how she comes to participate in the dirty weekend and little clue provided to her character. The two fall in love, revealing the author's difficulty, evident since "Look Back in Anger," in writing convincing dialogue in such a situation.

The play ends with a return to farce, again full of inconsistencies and weak plotting. At one

John Osborne, whose new play opened at the Greenwich Theatre.



point, Rachel Roberts, who manages her long speeches with great conviction, calls men "empty, hollow wooden horses." It is a description that also applies to

the play: It has been dragged triumphantly into the arena but is a clumsy construction, offering nothing but a couple of hollow laughs.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Herald Tribune).—This is how critics for the New York Times rate new stage productions:

"Our Late Night," by Wallace Shawn, is alternating with "The Seagull" in the Manhattan Project's repertory. This is the first time the company has worked with a new script. Shawn's play is about "a horrendous party," says Olive Barnes. The characters start with small talk and gradually move on to sick and dirty jokes, disgusting fantasies and make lewd passes at one another. The host and hostess are astounded. Barnes says: "Morally there is nothing to commend in this play. But it is funny." One has rarely seen such portographic decadence with, guiltily, so much going for it. This is the most obscene show in town, so please don't imagine that you have not been warned. Acting is good and Barnes especially admired Karen Ludwig as "a nymphomaniac in search of the right shepherd."

"Philemon," a new musical with words by Tom Jones and music by Harvey Schmidt, is "a relief," says Mel Gussow. It has a good score lovingly sung, with "emphasis entirely on the music and words, and not on scenery, choreography and light-and-sound."

The subject is essentially a tragic one. Set in ancient Rome at the time of the Christian martyrs, the hero is a cheap street clown who is paid to imitate the spiritual leader of the oppressed sect in order to spy on them. In the end, he is transformed into a saint. This material is suitably underplayed with enormous taste and inventiveness. The cast is composed of exceptional actors. Gussow adds: "Dick Latessa (Philemon) has to move from buffoonery to martyrdom (in two hours) and it is a pleasure of his, and the show's, success that he does so with such force and conviction."

"New Girl in Town," with music and lyrics by Bob Merrill, book by George Abbott and directed by Richard Michaels, is based on Eugene O'Neill's "Anna Christie." Michaels has wisely chosen to emphasize the play, and in spite of the enthusiastic singing and dancing by the small cast, it is the drama that provides the musical "with its substance and real excitement," says Lawrence Van Gelder. The O'Neill characters and era are enhanced by Kenneth Foy's evocation of New York's waterfront and dancing by the small cast. His settings are matched by Brent Forster's costumes. John Doria, as Chris Christy, "provides a core of stability for others to play against," and they do so admirably.

"The Rivals" by Sheridan is the Roundabout Theater's latest production. "So far," according to Olive Barnes, the Roundabout achievements have been modest but honest. "The Rivals" was Sheridan's first important play and represented a new respectability after the Restoration comedies. However it is "a comedy of manners where the comedy is more important than the manners" and with characters recognizable today. Michael Bawtree, the new director in the company, which, although not great, does have some good points. Unfortunately the actors "are more decent than magnificent" in spite of an excellent performance by Christopher Hawtrey as Sir Anthony Absolute. Even with so many reservations Barnes "truly enjoyed" the play.

"Diamond Studs," a "saloon musical" at the Chelsea Theater Center's Westside Theater, is an "undisciplined delight," Olive Barnes reports. About Jesse James, it is set in a Western saloon. "Personally I would have appreciated a few spittoons and a little sawdust on the floor," Barnes admitted, "but apart from that the atmosphere is great. You have tables, drinks and dancing girls, and this hilarious, naïve and 128-per-cent American show. The whole evening is a gas." Authentic Western music is provided by The Southern States Fidelity Choir and The Red Clay Ramblers. "The songs are belted out with all the confidence of a parade of Fell's Angels pursued by a posse of horses." Jim Wann, author of the book, turns in a great performance as Jesse. Bland Simpson (with Wann's aid) wrote the music and lyrics for the original numbers. Directed by John Haber, the show brings home "a real view of an America lost" and "a lovely legend."

"Fadinger to the Maxes: A Misrepresentation" is the latest "emanation" from Richard Foreman's Ontological-Hysteric Theater. Mel Gussow reports, and an obvious attempt on the play-right-director-designer's part to prove that his work is not inaccessible. The subject is the Foreman perennial—the search for knowledge and, as usual, the search is the point, not the knowledge. This is an outlandish investigation of the space (the mind of the author), Gussow says, "a dream-like exploration of the associative method." Little of the dialogue is delivered live by the actors—sentences and even syllables are electronically interspersed with messages from the author. "In the past, Mr. Foreman has occasionally let down the path of boredom," Gussow says. "This time the trip is tantalizing and enthralling."

"Blasts and Bravos: An Evening With H.L. Mencken," Paul Stryker's new one-man show, is set in Baltimore in 1920 when Mencken was 50. "Most wise men approach a one-man show as warily as an old snake at a convention of young men," Gussow says. "But in his opinion, Stryker is convincing as Mencken. Unfortunately he approaches his subject in a Reader's Digest manner, overdoing the character just a little bit."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

"Laborintus," Glenn Tetley's choreography to Luciano Berio's "Laborintus 2," entered the Stuttgart Ballet's repertory Jan. 16 on a program that included revivals of Tetley's "Mythical Hunters" and Kenneth MacMillan's "The Lie of the Earth." "Laborintus" was designed by Rouben Ter-Arutunian and was conducted by Bernhard Kontarsky, with Marsha Haydee, Birgit Kell, Lucia Tseuring, Richard Cragun, Vladimir Kios and Reid Anderson as the soloists. The vocal parts were sung by Kyoko Endo, Ulla Keller, Gisela Evers and members of the Stuttgart Schola Cantorum. Kontarsky conducted at the Mahler, while Stryker, Karajan, conducted Orfeo Farkas's score for "Mythical Hunters." Later performances are scheduled for Jan. 20 and 23.

Szelechner, have agreed to reach the widest possible audience through filmed and televised performances. In addition, beginning Sept. 1, 1976, the Vienna State Opera and the Salzburg summer and fall festivals will collaborate on artistic planning. Karajan, the artistic director of the Easter festival, one of the directors of the summer festival, and was from 1959 to 1964 director of the Vienna State Opera.

The ballet company of the Paris Opera will give a series of performances at the Palais de Sports from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1, Sundays excepted, with a program comprising "The Prodiges Son" (Balanchine/Prokofiev) with Georges Pletita and Patricia Bal, alternating in the title part with "Unfinished Symphony" (Pete Van Dyk/Schubert), with Jacques Line Rayet and Jean-Pierre Francheit, and two Béjart ballets Stravinsky's "Firebird" and Bal's "Tolere."

A new production of Massenet's "Don Quichotte" in a German version and with staging by Götz Friedrich, will be given in first performance Jan. 26 by the Hamburg State Opera. Kurt Mo will sing the title role, with Hanna Schwarz and Elisabeth Steiner alternating as Dulcinea and Zoltan Kelen and Udo Krewow as Sancho Panza. Klaus Tennstedt will conduct, Reinhard Zimmermann is the set designer and Ray Barra the choreographer. The second performance is set for Jan. 30.

The world premiere of "Ein Wahrer Held" (A Real Hero), a new opera by Gisela Klobbe, will be given Jan. 18 by the Zurich Opera under the musical direction of Ferdinand Leitner, staged by Imo Moszkowicz and with sets and costumes by Max Rothlisberger. The cast for the work, based on J.M. Synge's "Playboy of the Western World," will be headed by Sven Olaf Elsson, Ernst Gotschke, Werner Gröschel, Martin Schönborg, Gerlinde Lorenz and Ellen Kunz. Later performances are set for Jan. 23 and 24.

Herbert von Karajan will return to the Vienna State Opera for the first time in more than a decade, beginning in May, 1977, under an arrangement that will put him in artistic charge of the Staatsoper each May, when the Vienna Festival opens. He will conduct almost every second evening during the month. It has also been announced that Karajan and the director-designate of the Staatsoper, Egon

The New York Philharmonic Orchestra is scheduled for four-week European tour under its musical director, Pierre Boulez, in August and September. The 106-member ensemble will give 18 concerts beginning Aug. 28 in Edinburgh and ending Sept. 19 with a performance at the Chartres Cathedral. The orchestra will visit five countries: the United Kingdom, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and France—and perform at the International Music Festival. The tour is supported by a grant from the IBM World Trade Corp.

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USSELS Museum Exhibition Brings To Life Akhenaton's Era

By Rona Dobson

USSELS (CET)—Half-mad, half-reformer king, Akhenaton, also known as Amenhotep IV, is the subject of a new exhibition at the Grand Palais in Paris. The exhibition, which runs from Jan. 18 to Feb. 15, is a rare opportunity to see the work of this enigmatic pharaoh. The exhibition is divided into two parts: the first part shows the king's life and the second part shows the art of his era. The exhibition is a masterpiece of organization and presentation. The first part shows the king's life from his birth to his death. The second part shows the art of his era, including the famous "Amarna" period. The exhibition is a must-see for anyone interested in ancient Egypt.

The new plasticity in art comes through in a stone fragment showing a foreign envoy prostrating himself before Akhenaton. The fragment, which is a part of a larger work, shows the king in a more human and less idealized way. The fragment is a masterpiece of sculpture and is a rare find. The fragment is a must-see for anyone interested in ancient Egypt.

In a carving from a temple at Karnak, Akhenaton is shown with his family. The carving is a masterpiece of art and is a rare find. The carving is a must-see for anyone interested in ancient Egypt.

After Akhenaton's death, the succeeding rulers and their powerful priests deliberately sought to erase his memory. The exhibition shows the evidence of this erasure, including the destruction of his statues and the removal of his name from the records.

These mixed-bag sales attract small dealers, an occasional collector and middlemen—no real antiquities dealer would show his face at such an auction. As for the collectors, most are so familiar with Drouot routine that they could easily be mistaken for small-time professionals because they react like them.

Such a sale took place Wednesday and nothing has changed. Bids appeared unaffected by the crisis or by fashion. Hardly anyone consulted the catalogue, for everyone knew what he was after. As usual, the room was packed. And prices were two to three times under those at "fine" auctions at the Palais Galliera.

As at all such sales, a few macabre pieces were on display. One was a very fine traveling box, made during the early Victorian era. It made 3,500 francs, a lot of money considering that the "style anglais" has been out of fashion for a good 15 years. But the box was exceptional, with superb macassar



Pharaoh Akhenaton: Stone bust from Karnak.

great pillars of the Sun Temple at Karnak. Carved in a strictly traditional style unlike most of the new art the pharaoh promoted, it presents a profile so exaggeratedly elongated that it recalls the much earlier anthropomorphic characteristics grafted onto human faces. The full,

firmly human lips are drawn into a smile of confidence.

On view at the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Paris, da Cinquante, Brussels, to March 16, the exhibition will later be seen in Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm, Munich and Berlin.)

THE ART MARKET: When Money and Fashion Don't Count

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 17 (CET)—There is a heartening timeliness at some Hôtel Drouot sales, a timeliness particularly reassuring in these times of crisis and inflation.

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inlay. In London it could easily have made 4,000 to 5,000 francs. Next came a miniature commode with rosewood veneer, cross-banded in palisander with a carefully carved marble top and ormolu fittings. It was one of those models that French cabinet-makers created to demonstrate their skill before they were acknowledged as masters of their craft—a practice which continued until 1900. What had been an obligation until the Revolution abolished the guilds, lingered on as a tradition. Such pieces are sometimes charming and of high quality. The one sold Wednesday went for a low 870 francs. But the price need not be attributed to the crisis atmosphere. Few people are in the market for miniature furniture.

Eighteenth-century objects d'art fare reasonably well—certainly as well as last summer. A barometer-thermometer mounted in gilded carved wood was one of the best items. From the Louis XVI period, it had been signed "Sormany et Vinda sculpteur la cour, Rue Saint-Honoré vis-à-vis la Rue de l'Arbre Sec No. 75." The very fine carving (flowers, foliage and garlands) was, unfortunately, not in pristine condition, with bits of foliage missing. It sold for 4,640 francs, about

the most it could have been expected to fetch.

Shortly after came the best piece in the sale, a Louis XV period bracket clock, decorated in the rococo style of the 1730-1740 decade. The shell and brass inlay was further enriched by lavishly carved ormolu fittings. But the clock summed up all that has led to rejection of the 18th-century style: over-decoration and contorted shapes. At 13,900 francs, it was expensive by today's standards.

Those objects that did the worst were in the neoclassical style of the First Empire with its later offshoots under Louis XVIII and Charles X. Typical of the Napoleonic era were a couple of "Gyptians," inspired by the Egyptian sculpture being brought to the attention of the French public through the emperor's campaigns. The headresses served as an identification tag but the treatment of the torsos was realistic. The couple fetched 1,500 francs.

Neoclassical clocks sold badly, as usual. A typical piece was a figure standing by an oversized milestone (the clock case), with a chubby cherub balanced miraculously on a flexed muscle. The heavy pedestal did little to make the clock more attractive. Yet

someone liked it well enough to pay 1,270 francs for it. Another ormolu clock from the Restoration period—it was probably made around 1835—was shaped like a pedestal supporting a standing figure and various astronomical symbols. Despite its superb quality, it made a very low 2,900 francs.

Evidently, this is a good time to buy such pieces. When objects belong to categories that have fallen from grace, buyers show little discrimination. Hence, prices tend to be low for first-rate work.

The same applies to pewter. Ordinary pewter from the late 18th century can be extremely expensive. Measures—there are thousands in existence—fetch high prices because they look well on oak furniture in country houses. But, rare good pieces either fetch no more or sometimes less because there are

hardly any collectors. Unlike silver, pewter is seldom marked and, when it is, the marks do not follow a strict pattern and so are not much helping in dating objects. Dates are determined—often with difficulty—from stylistic evidence, weight, feel, etc.

But those who feel equal to the challenge have a very good chance at the Hôtel Drouot. Catalogues, incidentally, are seldom of help, the "universal" competence of some French experts notwithstanding.

As is typical of such sales, there were bargains to be had. Foreign (i.e. non-French) work of a high order never finds its real

level in such a setting. A good example was a very fine English covered bowl decorated with two figures. It was charmingly identified as "ancient travail anglais." This Georgian piece—for that was what it was—probably dated from the 1760s. It went for 1,566 francs.

Even French pieces can be cheap. Two large 18th-century French dishes went for 1,780 francs.

If one has the patience to sit through this kind of sale and sufficient knowledge to outsmart the experts, the Hôtel Drouot has much to offer even in these inflationary times.

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Automated Nibelheim in Geneva's 'Rheingold'

By David Stevens

GENEVA, Jan. 17 (CET)—Geneva's Grand Théâtre, which has a respectable German record as any house, French-speaking city, ends the Nibelheim Centennial festival last night with a production of "Das Rheingold." The production is a masterpiece of automation and technology. The production is a must-see for anyone interested in opera.

At Jean-Claude Riber, the director and the stage, and his designer, Josef, are up to it. The production is a masterpiece of automation and technology. The production is a must-see for anyone interested in opera.

When Alberich is forced to use his hoard for Wotan, says on an elevator. From on, the gods and the giants to do the manual labor.

Her does not set off his of thunder and lightning a hammer. He doesn't even one—but with a curious l-shaped apparatus that looks a spark by pushbutton: a modern housewife light-gas burner with an electric instead of a kitchen. And disdained Loge, to

ward whom Freia has always been chafing at the distribution of her golden apples, munches on one as the famous gods wend their haphazard way to Valhalla, then flips the core over his shoulder. Curtain.

Riber uses three dancers and three singers for the Rhine maidens. Other producers have done so, being careful to let no more than three appear at any one time. Here, all six are usually appearing around the stage in confusion.

Alberich's theft of the gold is all but lost in haste, and he flies with it down a flight of stairs, possibly to a secret escape hatch under the river bed, the Rhine maidens in hot pursuit—the whole thing smacking of an ad hoc solution for getting these people off the stage.

Alberich's transformation into

a serpent is unconvincingly accomplished by the inflation of his baggy, clown-like costume, combined with a projection of an immense snake, while even less convincingly, his lead set is accomplished through an old-fashioned trap and stage elevator.

Erda, on the other hand, disdains her customary arrival like a piece of toast through a trap door, and appears only as a ray of light.

Svoboda's basic set consists of an oval stage opening backed by progressively smaller ovals, giving the effect of a tunnel or, in certain lighting, half an eggshell seen from the inside. This is supplemented by lighting and reflecting panels to provide an effective underwater milieu for the projected fish-like flashes of light to indicate the essential elements of water and gold, and

at the end a kind of Pop Art lighting turns the tunnel into a rainbow whose arcs are full ovals, with the gods mounting toward Valhalla in an atmosphere of religious kitsch. Valhalla itself is an empty box with lights flashing in the manner of pinball machines.

Yasmin Bozin's bizarre costumes are an extension of the effect. Froh's rose-colored, flowery pyjamas, Fricka's super-bouffant silver hairdo, Wotan's hollow crown and flowing purple tulle robe present an image of very silly people unaware of how ridiculous they are. Fafner and Fasolt are got up as spacemen taking a walk on the moon, and Fafner goes away with his gold forgetting a sword that Wotan picks up and takes with him to Valhalla, and will search the libretto in vain for information on this sword.

Musically, last night's performance was marked by much traditional merit. Vocal honors were carried off easily by Gwendolyn Killebrew's very eloquent Fricka, while Jaf Vermeersch was a reasonably petulant Wotan, Rigo Jerlander a superbly insinuating and agile Loge and Gustav Neidlinger, as usual, a bitingly forceful Alberich.

Gerd Albrecht, the conductor, treated the work episodically, taking each scene at its own value but breaking up the continuous flow of the music as a result. This would have worked better on its own terms if the brass of the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande had not made so many uncertain entries, but the orchestra rose to the occasion when its full voice was called for.

The Geneva "Ring" is scheduled to continue a year from now with "Die Walküre," with "Siegfried" coming in June of next year, and "Die Götterdämmerung" a year later, and a cyclic performance scheduled for September, 1977.

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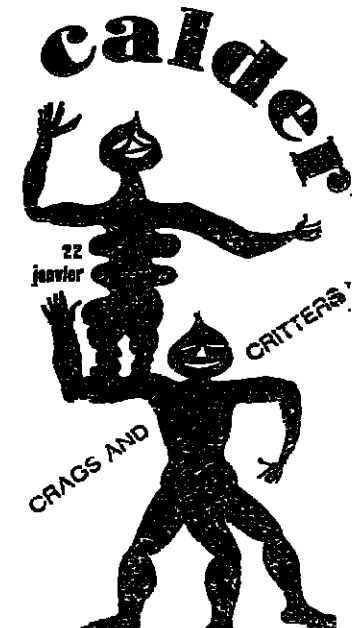
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(Continued on Page 12)

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BUSINESS

FINANCE

Year's Deficit Is 16 Billion

French Obtain Surplus
Dec. Trade Balance

PARIS, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—France had a trade surplus of 1.5 billion francs in December, compared with a deficit of 15.5 billion francs in November, the Ministry of Finance said today.

The adjusted current account deficit for 1974, however, was 16 billion francs, compared with a surplus of 8.9 billion francs in 1973.

Refuses
Pay Debt of
Sindona Aide

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—General Immobilier said in a statement today it would not pay \$150 million in debt of Sindona, a Swiss banker, when he was managing the company.

A statement was circulated to Samaritani, vice-president of Sindona, that the company was not a subsidiary of the Edizione financing division of the company.

Samaritani said there were reasons why Sindona would not pay the debt.

Bordoni was a close associate of Sindona while he was building his network of companies and banks.

Bordoni was a close associate of Sindona while he was building his network of companies and banks.

Tokyo to Keep Emphasis on Inflation Fight

By Jonathan Rollow
TOKYO, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Japan's economic officials said yesterday this country will continue to place priority on stabilizing the yen.

On the home front, business and political leaders here have recently begun arguing for an easing of tight money as an anti-inflation measure.

Mr. Fukuda, chairman of the Planning Agency and leading advocate of Japan's anti-inflation program, said that unemployment is a serious problem in Japan.

Japan Textile Industry Urges
Import Curbs as Sales Slump

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Shinzo Ohta, chairman of the Japan Textile Federation, today asked Trade Minister Toshio Kono to "take effective measures to maintain orderly imports of textile products."

Mr. Ohta said that the textile industry is suffering from a slump in demand and that the government should take measures to protect it.

Such talks would be aimed at getting exporting countries, principally South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and other East Asian nations, to voluntarily restrain shipments of textiles to Japan.

The officials said that as of November, the country's index of textile inventories (1970 equals 100) stood at 150, down slightly from its peak level earlier in the year.

Japan's index of textile wholesale prices (1970 equals 100) stood at 100, down slightly from its peak level earlier in the year.

CIA, Russians Seen in Gold War

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP).—Who is pushing the world price of gold up and down? Perhaps the Central Intelligence Agency and Soviet double agents have had a hand in the game, an American commodities expert says.

Charles Stahl claims there has been a battle of wits going on, with the CIA leaking secret Soviet gold figures that it got from a Soviet double agent who was subsequently executed by the Russians.

Mr. Stahl is editor of Green's Commodity Market Comments, a fortnightly newsletter on commodity trading. As he sees it, the Russians have three or four times more unmined gold than South Africa, the world's biggest gold producer.

For many years, Mr. Stahl recalls, Western estimates of the Soviet annual gold production varied between \$450 million and \$600 million at \$35 an ounce.

Oleg Penkovsky, who defected to the West allegedly with some photographs of gold statistics in the Soviet Union, is difficult to ascertain, Mr. Stahl says.

Mr. Stahl contends that Penkovsky "was well aware of the gold mining potential of the Soviet Union, and disclosed these facts to the U.S. government."

Colonel Penkovsky, who was a double agent, is now dead, having been allegedly executed by Soviet operatives.

Mr. Stahl notes that on Nov. 5 last year Pravda called for a bigger role for gold in monetary affairs by making the dollar convertible into gold.

Mr. Stahl warns that the dollar convertible into gold is in favor of the Western world retaining gold as the pivot of the monetary system.

Vauxhall and BMW Also Take Action

Fiat Sets Short Week as Car Stocks Grow

TURIN, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Fiat and union officials agreed today to put 70,000 workers on a

short week because of stocks of 340,000 unsold cars, a company spokesman said.

The two sides agreed only on the need to cut back production through a reduction of working hours.

Fiat was reported supporting a cut to three days a week in February and March.

Alfa Romeo, the state-controlled auto company, last week cut the work week of 20,000 employees to 32 hours from 40.

Lancia, a Fiat subsidiary, has put 6,000 workers on short week.

Hours lost by the companies' workers will be in part paid through a special state fund from which several industries have been increasingly drawing money over the past months.

A statement said that although "Vauxhall's share of the British market has improved in recent months, latest estimates of the general market for cars in the foreseeable future call for reduction of (work) schedules."

Vauxhall is the third of Britain's four major car producers to plan short time work. About half of Chrysler (U.K.) Ltd.'s workforce of 21,000 began working curtailed hours this month.

Vauxhall's three-day week is to begin at the end of this month.

Layoffs at BMW
FRANKFURT, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Bayerische Motorenwerke AG (BMW) announced today that about 9,500 of the total 25,000 workers at its Munich plants will be laid off from Feb. 17 to 25.

The company said it may lay off some workers for a six-day period in March.

Ford Follows Chrysler's Lead
In Offering Rebates on Sales

DETROIT, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The U.S. auto industry's stone wall against price cuts appeared to be crumbling yesterday with the announcement by Ford Motor Co. that it was following the lead of Chrysler Corp. in offering large rebates in an attempt to improve slumping sales.

The Ford decision, disclosed by chairman Henry Ford II, is expected to put further pressure on General Motors Corp. to offer a similar program.

Mr. Ford said his company's program would include \$200 rebates on small economy cars such as the Pinto and \$500 rebates on small luxury cars such as the Mustang II.

The program takes effect immediately and will run through the end of February. Mr. Ford said the size of the rebate "makes it a little bit sweeter than Chrysler's."

Mr. Ford said his company's program will differ from Chrysler's in that it will be on whole car lines and not just on individual models, he added.

General Motors also has hinted it may have a price cut program of its own. It announced Tuesday that any rebate or price cut decision would be retroactive to this week—a statement observers took as a tipoff that a rebate program is in the works.

Chrysler has a \$300 to \$400 rebate program. It said it sold

Doubts on Congressional Action Cited
Prices Plunge on N.Y. Exchange

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today although trading was moderate.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 11.11 points to 844.53. It declined almost steadily throughout the session, and was off 8.7 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues moderately outnumbered gainers throughout the day.

Volume totaled 142.8 million shares, compared with 171.1 million shares yesterday.

Analysts noted some criticism of President Ford's proposed economic program, especially concerning energy conservation.

Brokers added that problems of the recession were emphasized by the government report yesterday that the U.S. economy slipped for the fourth straight quarter in late 1974.

Uphill was one of the most active issues, falling 4 5/8 to 34 3/8. The issue has been hard hit this year.

Merck fell 2 5/8 to 59 7/8. Pfizer was 25 1/2, down 3. Bristol-Myers 47 3/8, off 3/8, and Syntex 30, down 2 1/2.

Oil stocks were mostly lower. Indiana Standard fell 1 1/4 to 42 1/2, Sohio was 57 1/4, off 3/4, Exxon 87 1/8, down 1 1/4, and Cities Service 42 1/4, off 1.

Marlmann fell 3/4 to 44. The company reported fourth-quarter net of 50 cents a share against 42 cents a year earlier.

Gold mining shares were sharply lower with bullion prices pulling back. ASA fell 3 to 44, Campbell Redlake was 28 1/2, down 1 1/2, Dome Mines 44 1/8, off 1 7/8, and Homestake Mining 35 1/2, off 1 5/8.

Rakston Purins climbed 1 3/8 to 39 1/2. The company raised its dividend to 22 1/2 cents a share from 20 cents.

In auto stocks, General Motors fell 3/8 to 37 1/4, Ford was 35 7/8, down 5/8, and Chrysler 8 3/4, off 1/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.21 to 67.81. The most active issue was Consolidated Oil & Gas, closing at

7 1/8, up 1, on volume of 136,200 shares.

Treasury bill discounts continued to decline in moderate trading today with the three-month maturity dropping 20 basis points while other bill rates declined five to 15 points.

The bill market benefited from a small purchase early in the session by the Federal Reserve Bank for customer account.

However, dealers said the market was reacting primarily to expectations that the Fed would continue fostering an easier money policy which would continue a general lower rate structure.

In Chicago all the major commodities on the Board of Trade closed with limit declines.

The selling was influenced by a U.S. report issued yesterday showing that final production figures of corn, wheat and soybeans were higher than previously expected.

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High	Low	Last	Chg
17189	17189	17189	-10
17189	17189	17189	-10
17189	17189	17189	-10
17189	17189	17189	-10
17189	17189	17189	-10
17189	17189	17189	-10
17189	17189	17189	-10
17189	17189	17189	-10
17189	17189	17189	-10
17189	17189	17189	-10

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-12		
L Corp	Keene Corp	Pliny Bow
ckwy Gls	MAPCO	Slater Mfg
anker Hill	Mich Tube	Sid Brands
ic Corp	Peoples Gas	TexCom Bn

NEW LOWS

Macmillan M	NSP 10.360
MIFuel Sup	Uplown Co

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INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 1.15.75 at Kas-Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 6 of the CDR's Ingersoll-Rand Company, each repr. 5 shs will be payable with Dfls. 6.29 net (div. per record-date 11.18.74; gross \$-58 psh) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = \$-4.35 = Dfls. 5.10 per CDR. Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= \$-4.35 = Dfls. 5.10) with Dfls. 5.19 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, January 14th, 1975.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Jan. 17, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
1155	1155	1155	-2
1155	1155	1155	-2
1155	1155	1155	-2
1155	1155	1155	-2
1155	1155	1155	-2
1155	1155	1155	-2
1155	1155	1155	-2
1155	1155	1155	-2
1155	1155	1155	-2
1155	1155	1155	-2

J. LYONS & COMPANY LIMITED (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 1.15.75 at Kas-Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 4 of the CDR's J. Lyons & Company Limited, each repr. 5 shs will be payable with Dfls. 7.13 net (div. per record-date 11.18.74; gross \$-58 psh) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = \$-4.35 = Dfls. 5.10 per CDR. Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= \$-4.35 = Dfls. 5.10) with Dfls. 5.19 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, January 13th, 1975.

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INSTITUTO DE RECURSOS HIDRAULICOS Y ELECTRICACION

REPUBLICA DE PANAMA

SEGUNDO RUTINE

FOR PREQUALIFICATION

Notice is hereby given that the Director General of the Instituto de Recursos Hidraulicos y Electricacion (IRHE) of the Republic of Panama has extended the date for application for Prequalification of Contractors who are interested in bidding on the Civil works for the FORTUNA Project from January 4, 1975, until February 14, 1975.

With the purpose of clarification, notice is given that the IRHE will receive applications at the Public Office of the Instituto de Recursos Hidraulicos y Electricacion (IRHE) at the Post Building at Avenida Arce, No. 27, 2nd Floor, Panama City.

Notice is further given that IRHE will call for bids from prequalified bidders on a date after February 1975.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from Page 8)

High	Low	Last	Chg
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1

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Montreal Stocks

High	Low	Last	Chg
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1
104	104	104	-1

Value Line looks at stocks with RECORD EARNINGS FORECAST IN 1975

... yet with P/E ratios under 3

In today's deeply depressed stock market, scores of stocks are selling at earnings multiples which would have been hard to believe a few years ago.

But many of these "low" P/E stocks have weak earnings, or are relatively obscure, and therefore offer little attraction to serious investors who now want to line up their "re-entry" strategy for a major bull market.

However, The Value Line Investment Survey also reveals a number of well-known issues, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, which are selling way below their P/E "norms" yet, according to our estimates, have record-high earnings in sight for 1975. Here is just a sampling:

Continental Copper	Reynolds Steel
General Tire	Reynolds Metals
Kaiser Aluminum	SCM
Kidde (Walter)	U.S. Steel
LTV	Westvaco

Each of these stocks is selling at less than 3 times its estimated 1974 earnings. The average price of these stocks works out to be about \$16, against average 1975 estimated earnings of nearly \$7.15 per share—for an average P/E of 2.2 (Value Line Survey 12/13/74).

Each of these stocks, according to Value Line estimates, is expected to achieve all-time record earnings in 1975. On average, we expect this year's per share earnings to be some 8% above 1974 earnings and more than 70% above the highest pre-1974 earnings.

Yet, despite these earnings prospects, these stocks—on average—were recently selling at less than one-fifth their P/E "norms" of the past seven years. (Value Line Survey 12/13/74).

IMPORTANT WARNING

Investors who believe that major market recovery is not far off, and are eager not to miss out on unusual "bargains," may be tempted to rush into stocks like these without further examination. We urge you not to do so. The list above is presented NOT as a suggested course of investment action but rather to illustrate the unusual condition of the market.

You need a lot more than isolated bits of information, intriguing as such evidence may appear. Indeed, we believe you should not seriously consider any stock (including those above) until you have checked the latest weekly Value Line Survey as to the stock's current...

- Rank for relative Probable Market Performance in the next 12 months—The ranks range from 1 (Highest) to 5 (Lowest); relative to more than 1500 other stocks under continuing review. (While not every stock will always act in accordance with its Value Line Performance rating, such a large majority have in the past for reasons that are logical that we believe you can weight the odds heavily in your favor by taking these ratings into account before reaching your decision).
- Rank for relative investment Safety (1 down to 5);
- Estimated Yield in the next 12 months;
- Estimated Appreciation Potentiality in the next 3 to 5 years.

UPDATED EVERY WEEK

Every week, the Value Line Survey updates these key ranks and estimates—for EACH of more than 1500 stocks under continuous review—and presents, for each, its latest P/E, earnings and dividend data.

In addition, each of the more than 1500 stocks is the subject of a comprehensive new full-page report at least once every three months—including 23 series of vital financial and operating statistics going back 10 years and estimated 3 to 5 years in the future.

Whatever it is you are looking for in stocks, Value Line gives you more data and measurements with which to make informed judgments—on each of more than 1500 stocks—than any other investment source we know of. And it's organized for quick and easy reference. (With the latest weekly Value Line Survey, for in-

stance, it would take you just minutes to check which stocks have current P/E's below 2 or 3 or 4 or 5.)

GET READY NOW

Today's market, in our judgment, is more deeply undervalued than at any time since 1949. The unweighted Value Line Composite Average of more than 1500 stocks recently was more than 50% below its 1961 starting point.

Once a major market rise does get under way, it is likely to move with considerable speed in its earliest stage. Now, we believe, is the time to get ready, with deliberation, so that you won't have to rush in indiscriminately later on. No one really knows where the precise bottom will be or when. But we are sure that barring war or revolution, stocks cannot be far from rock bottom now. To help you prepare to take maximum advantage, we invite you to accept the following offer:

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You can now receive the complete Value Line Investment Survey for the next 13 weeks for only \$46 (sent to you by air mail). Your introductory trial will bring you everything that goes to the full-term subscribers, including...

EVERY WEEK a new SUMMARY of ADVICES (24 pages) ... showing the current relative ratings of more than 1500 stocks for Performance and Safety—together with their Estimated Yields and the latest earnings, dividends and P/E data.

EVERY WEEK a new RATINGS & REPORTS section (144 pages) ... with full-page analyses of about 120 stocks. During the course of every 13 weeks, new full-page reports like this are issued on every one of the more than 1500 stocks under regular review. (It takes but a minute a week to file the new reports in your Value Line binder.)

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COUNTRY

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NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Cash prices in primary markets as re- ported today in New York were:

FOODS

Cocoa Accra, lb. 84.00
Cocoa Ghana, lb. 84.00

Coffee 4-6-65 25-30, 30-35, 35-40, 40-45, 45-50, 50-55, 55-60, 60-65, 65-70, 70-75, 75-80, 80-85, 85-90, 90-95, 95-100, 100-105, 105-110, 110-115, 115-120, 120-125, 125-130, 130-135, 135-140, 140-145, 145-150, 150-155, 155-160, 160-165, 165-170, 170-175, 175-180, 180-185, 185-190, 190-195, 195-200, 200-205, 205-210, 210-215, 215-220, 220-225, 225-230, 230-235, 235-240, 240-245, 245-250, 250-255, 255-260, 260-265, 265-270, 270-275, 275-280, 280-285, 285-290, 290-295, 295-300, 300-305, 305-310, 310-315, 315-320, 320-325, 325-330, 330-335, 335-340, 340-345, 345-350, 350-355, 355-360, 360-365, 365-370, 370-375, 375-380, 380-385, 385-390, 390-395, 395-400, 400-405, 405-410, 410-415, 415-420, 420-425, 425-430, 430-435, 435-440, 440-445, 445-450, 450-455, 455-460, 460-465, 465-470, 470-475, 475-480, 480-485, 485-490, 490-495, 495-500, 500-505, 505-510, 510-515, 515-520, 520-525, 525-530, 530-535, 535-540, 540-545, 545-550, 550-555, 555-560, 560-565, 565-570, 570-575, 575-580, 580-585, 585-590, 590-595, 595-600, 600-605, 605-610, 610-615, 615-620, 620-625, 625-630, 630-635, 635-640, 640-645, 645-650, 650-655, 655-660, 660-665, 665-670, 670-675, 675-680, 680-685, 685-690, 690-695, 695-700, 700-705, 705-710, 710-715, 715-720, 720-725, 725-730, 730-735, 735-740, 740-745, 745-750, 750-755, 755-760, 760-765, 765-770, 770-775, 775-780, 780-785, 785-790, 790-795, 795-800, 800-805, 805-810, 810-815, 815-820, 820-825, 825-830, 830-835, 835-840, 840-845, 845-850, 850-855, 855-860, 860-865, 865-870, 870-875, 875-880, 880-885, 885-890, 890-895, 895-900, 900-905, 905-910, 910-915, 915-920, 920-925, 925-930, 930-935, 935-940, 940-945, 945-950, 950-955, 955-960, 960-965, 965-970, 970-975, 975-980, 980-985, 985-990, 990-995, 995-1000, 1000-1005, 1005-1010, 1010-1015, 1015-1020, 1020-1025, 1025-1030, 1030-1035, 1035-1040, 1040-1045, 1045-1050, 1050-1055, 1055-1060, 1060-1065, 1065-1070, 1070-1075, 1075-1080, 1080-1085, 1085-1090, 1090-1095, 1095-1100, 1100-1105, 1105-1110, 1110-1115, 1115-1120, 1120-1125, 1125-1130, 1130-1135, 1135-1140, 1140-1145, 1145-1150, 1150-1155, 1155-1160, 1160-1165, 1165-1170, 1170-1175, 1175-1180, 1180-1185, 1185-1190, 1190-1195, 1195-1200, 1200-1205, 1205-1210, 1210-1215, 1215-1220, 1220-1225, 1225-1230, 1230-1235, 1235-1240, 1240-1245, 1245-1250, 1250-1255, 1255-1260, 1260-1265, 1265-1270, 1270-1275, 1275-1280, 1280-1285, 1285-1290, 1290-1295, 1295-1300, 1300-1305, 1305-1310, 1310-1315, 1315-1320, 1320-1325, 1325-1330, 1330-1335, 1335-1340, 1340-1345, 1345-1350, 1350-1355, 1355-1360, 1360-1365, 1365-1370, 1370-1375, 1375-1380, 1380-1385, 1385-1390, 1390-1395, 1395-1400, 1400-1405, 1405-1410, 1410-1415, 1415-1420, 1420-1425, 1425-1430, 1430-1435, 1435-1440, 1440-1445, 1445-1450, 1450-1455, 1455-1460, 1460-1465, 1465-1470, 1470-1475, 1475-1480, 1480-1485, 1485-1490, 1490-1495, 1495-1500, 1500-1505, 1505-1510, 1510-1515, 1515-1520, 1520-1525, 1525-1530, 1530-1535, 1535-1540, 1540-1545, 1545-1550, 1550-1555, 1555-1560, 1560-1565, 1565-1570, 1570-1575, 1575-1580, 1580-1585, 1585-1590, 1590-1595, 1595-1600, 1600-1605, 1605-1610, 1610-1615, 1615-1620, 1620-1625, 1625-1630, 1630-1635, 1635-1640, 1640-1645, 1645-1650, 1650-1655, 1655-1660, 1660-1665, 1665-1670, 1670-1675, 1675-1680, 1680-1685, 1685-1690, 1690-1695, 1695-1700, 1700-1705, 1705-1710, 1710-1715, 1715-1720, 1720-1725, 1725-1730, 1730-1735, 1735-1740, 1740-1745, 1745-1750, 1750-1755, 1755-1760, 1760-1765, 1765-1770, 1770-1775, 1775-1780, 1780-1785, 1785-1790, 1790-1795, 1795-1800, 1800-1805, 1805-1810, 1810-1815, 1815-1820, 1820-1825, 1825-1830, 1830-1835, 1835-1840, 1840-1845, 1845-1850, 1850-1855, 1855-1860, 1860-1865, 1865-1870, 1870-1875, 1875-1880, 1880-1885, 1885-1890, 1890-1895, 1895-1900, 1900-1905, 1905-1910, 1910-1915, 1915-1920, 1920-1925, 1925-1930, 1930-1935, 1935-1940, 1940-1945, 1945-1950, 1950-1955, 1955-1960, 1960-1965, 1965-1970, 1970-1975, 1975-1980, 1980-1985, 1985-1990, 1990-1995, 1995-2000, 2000-2005, 2005-2010, 2010-2015, 2015-2020, 2020-2025, 2025-2030, 2030-2035, 2035-2040, 2040-2045, 2045-2050, 2050-2055, 2055-2060, 2060-2065, 2065-2070, 2070-2075, 2075-2080, 2080-2085, 2085-2090, 2090-2095, 2095-2100, 2100-2105, 2105-2110, 2110-2115, 2115-2120, 2120-2125, 2125-2130, 2130-2135, 2135-2140, 2140-2145, 2145-2150, 2150-2155, 2155-2160, 2160-2165, 2165-2170, 2170-2175, 2175-2180, 2180-2185, 2185-2190, 2190-2195, 2195-2200, 2200-2205, 2205-2210, 2210-2215, 2215-2220, 2220-2225, 2225-2230, 2230-2235, 2235-2240, 2240-2245, 2245-2250, 2250-2255, 2255-2260, 2260-2265, 2265-2270, 2270-2275, 2275-2280, 2280-2285, 2285-2290, 2290-2295, 2295-2300, 2300-2305, 2305-2310, 2310-2315, 2315-2320, 2320-2325, 2325-2330, 2330-2335, 2335-2340, 2340-2345, 2345-2350, 2350-2355, 2355-2360, 236

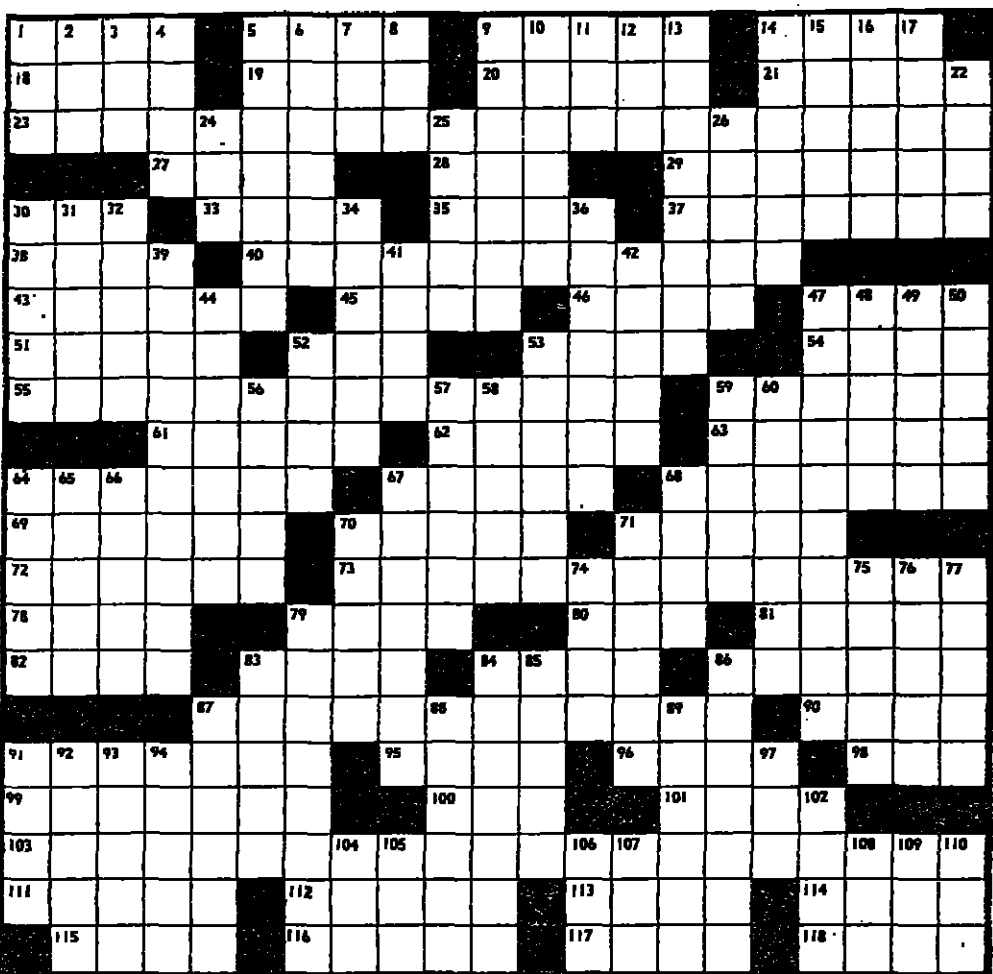
-74/75-	Stocks and	Sis.	Ch'ge
High, Low,	Div in \$	P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close
-74/75-	Stocks and	Sis.	Ch'ge
High, Low,	Div in \$	P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close

Respected
Thinkers
William F.
BUCKLEY, Jr.
George F.
WILL
EVANS & NOVAK
Victor
ZORZA
James
RESTON
Anthony
LEWIS
G.L.
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

IGNITION KEYS—By J.A. Felker



ACROSS
1 Fuel
3 Converse
9 Nipples
11 Month's abbr.
18 Dance
19 French river
20 Aaron's force
21 King Arthur's father
22 Alice T. Hobart's feat of 1926
23 Estoril
24 Network initials
25 Rhine attraction
26 Topper
27 Fake face
28 W.W. II pilot
29 Spoiled cat
30 — of tea
40 Hurry
41 Look well on
42 Ethical wells
44 Grandfather
45 Religious degrees
51 Overwhelmed
52 Naked or hairy
53 Bright
54 Dickens clerk
55 Shell game
56 — in speech
59 — rat
60 Suspect
61 Hoarder's pest
62 Headings
63 Tramps

DOWN
1 Japanese
2 — monnaie
3 One and —
4 Kind of riot, in comedy ads
5 Pelite, in Rome
6 Co-pump listing
7 Tree
8 Letter
9 Mexican month
10 Fence sitter
11 Arbitrator
12 Mine, in France
13 Literary nickname
14 French agents

DOWN
13 Kennedy
14 Vance
15 Belief
16 Modern ruler
17 Middle word
18 Get the —
19 (call the police)
20 Spanish seat
21 Lips: Prefix
22 Ancient tribe of
23 Mexican month
24 Of a nobleman
25 Three-legged stand
26 — sar-Marne
27 France
28 Mischief coups

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1. JAPANESE
2. MONNAIE
3. ONE AND TWO
4. RIOT
5. PELITE
6. CO-PUMP
7. TREE
8. LETTER
9. MEXICAN MONTH
10. FENCE SITTER
11. ARBITRATOR
12. MINE
13. LITERARY NICKNAME
14. FRENCH AGENTS
15. BELIEF
16. MODERN RULER
17. MIDDLE WORD
18. GET THE —
19. (CALL THE POLICE)
20. SPANISH SEAT
21. LIPS: PREFIX
22. ANCIENT TRIBE OF
23. MEXICAN MONTH
24. OF A NOBLEMAN
25. THREE-LEGGED STAND
26. — SAR-MARNE
27. FRANCE
28. MISCHIEF COUPS

DOWN
1. JAPANESE
2. MONNAIE
3. ONE AND TWO
4. RIOT
5. PELITE
6. CO-PUMP
7. TREE
8. LETTER
9. MEXICAN MONTH
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22. ANCIENT TRIBE OF
23. MEXICAN MONTH
24. OF A NOBLEMAN
25. THREE-LEGGED STAND
26. — SAR-MARNE
27. FRANCE
28. MISCHIEF COUPS

WEATHER

ALGARY	C	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Rain
ANAKAP	10	50	Fog
ANTWERP	10	50	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	11	52	Overcast
BELGRADE	6	43	Cloudy
BELMONT	6	43	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Rain
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy
CAROL	18	64	Unavailable
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	37	90	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	37	Cloudy
FLORANCE	14	57	Overcast
FRANKFURT	9	48	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI	4	39	Overcast
ISTANBUL	10	50	Cloudy
LIN PALM	19	66	Overcast
LISBON	15	59	Overcast
LUS ANGELES	10	50	Fog

BOOKS

THE SEA CHANGE

The Migration of Social Thought, 1930-1965
By H. Stuart Hughes. Harper and Row. 283 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN retrospect, it is easy enough to see the book that Prof. H. Stuart Hughes meant to give us when he conceived "The Sea Change: The Migration of Social Thought, 1930-1965" as the third volume in his trilogy of intellectual history, which began with "Consciousness and Society" and "The Obstructed Path." Turning to the table of contents, you can review the areas of thought he set out to cover—"the critique of fascism," "the advent of ego psychology," "the advent of psychoanalysis." Scanning the subchapters, you can see the list of thinkers he set out to examine—among the most recognizable are Franz Neumann, Hannah Arendt, Max Horkheimer, Theodor W. Adorno, Herbert Marcuse and Erik H. Erikson. In the opening pages are a number of sentences that are Hughes's purpose sufficiently clear—to wit, "In the perspective of the 1970s, the migration to the United States of European intellectuals fleeing fascist tyranny has finally become visible as the most important cultural event—or series of events—of the second quarter of the twentieth century." But the question remains, "what of the refugees themselves?... in widening its influence, did Central European sociology or psychology become shallower?... In short, how did the experience of America alter the character of thought itself?"

Yet, it all seems transparently clear when you start over again. But the point is, you simply have to take these baby steps to regain your bearings after reading Hughes's study. Because by the time you've worked your way through it, you've become so distracted by the author's perambulations and so perplexed by the pattern of his narrative, that you've long since forgotten even to wonder what his basic purpose is.

Not that one's distraction and perplexity are by any means unpleasant to experience. As it happens, Hughes is highly articulate when it comes to describing difficult abstract ideas, probably because he believes in relating such ideas to the individuals who articulated them, not to speak of those individuals' social and economic backgrounds. So his section on Ludwig Wittgenstein and what Hughes calls the "philosophical prologue in England" is both lucid and vivid—a useful clarification of Wittgenstein's much misunderstood development between the writing of the "Tractatus" and the "Philosophical Investigations," and a three-dimensional portrait of the tortured philosopher himself.

As it happens, Hughes's treatment of "the critique of mass society" is timely. He quickly dismisses those critics who "had slunk in fastidious revision from the vulgarity or 'leveling' of taste and opinion that the enfranchisement of the mass was bringing in its wake"—or the critics that preoccupy the sociologist Prof. Herbert J. Gans in his new book, "Popular Culture and High Culture." And he devotes himself to what Gans tends to overlook—namely, those emigrés like Hork-

heimer and Adorno, who "accepted the transition to highly concentrated industrial conditions as an accomplished fact," who "did not suggest that the process of modernization could be undone or stopped," and who therefore set out "not to preserve what was left of a society based on status and cultural privilege, but 'rather to protect the mass men themselves from the fruits of their own liberation by exposing what had been lost in the process.'"

Indeed, it is only when Hughes comes to write about "the advent of ego psychology" that his analysis stops being exciting and seems to bog down in arid schematizing. (The history of psychoanalysis seems to be one field in Hughes's purview where he is not thoroughly at home.) And even here he does us the service of pointing out what only the sharpest readers of "Gandhi's Truth" perceived about Erik Erikson's late development as a thinker—namely, that in hitting "on a convergence" between Freud's psychoanalysis and the ideological technique that the Mahatma called Satyagraha or "truth force," the therapist had become humanity's prophet: diagnosis had yielded to exhortation.

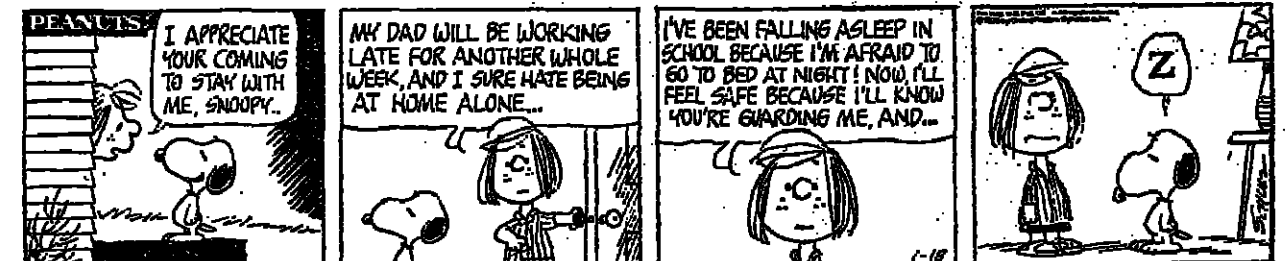
And yet, despite the value of such insights and the unquestionable usefulness of "The Sea Change" as a map of the 20th-century migration of social thought, one is still inclined to wonder where exactly Hughes is driving. What precisely does Wittgenstein's experience at Cambridge have to do with the impact of "the experience in America" on "the character of thought itself"? How does Hughes's acute comparison of Thomas Mann's "Doctor Faustus" and Hannah Arendt's "Eichmann in Jerusalem" (as bipolar views of the breakdown of German culture) relate to the question of whether or not Central European sociology became shallower as a result of the emigré experience?

At the very last moment, Hughes tries to provide an answer. "It would be incorrect, then, to say that the sea change of Central European thought, in widening its audience, had made it more superficial. But in altering its tone and vocabulary, the transmutation did not develop that thought as much as might have been imagined. At a level of abstraction above the specific empirical study, it was difficult to detect how and where the emigré generation had surpassed the generation of their intellectual fathers. Of the major expatriates from Central Europe, Wittgenstein alone unmistakably 'went beyond' the work of Freud and Weber."

But this answer doesn't quite justify the analysis that precedes it. And by the time it appears, it is too late. We have already caught on that Hughes's thesis is only an excuse to let loose his nervous intelligence to romp and leap and play to its heart's content. We have already been charmed to distraction.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

PEANUTS



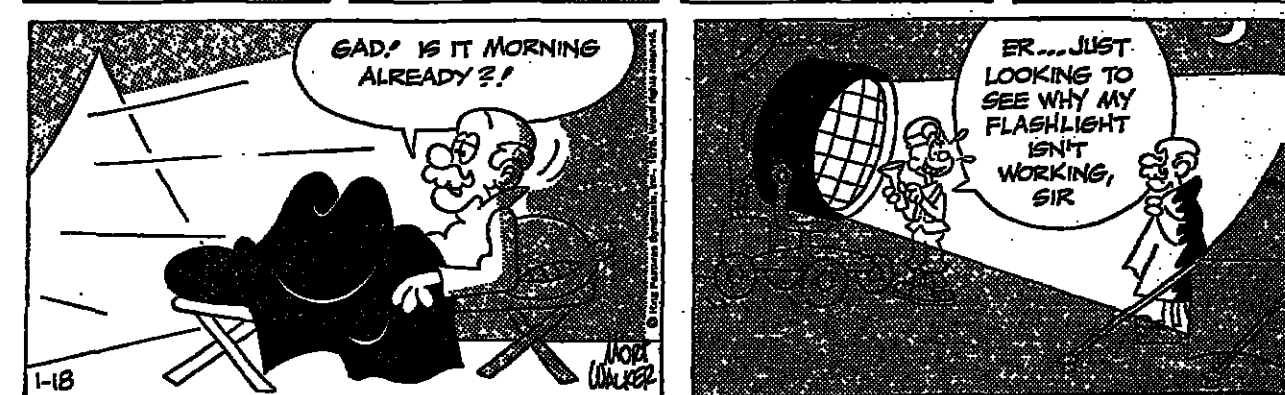
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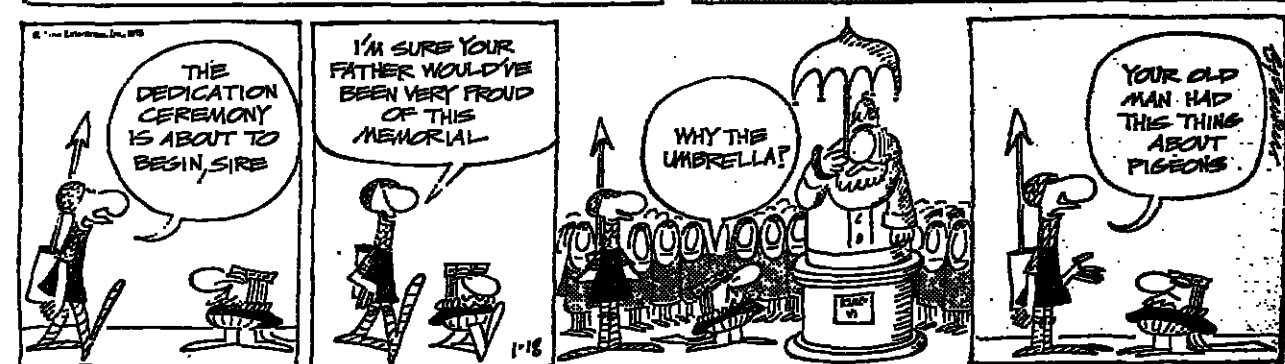
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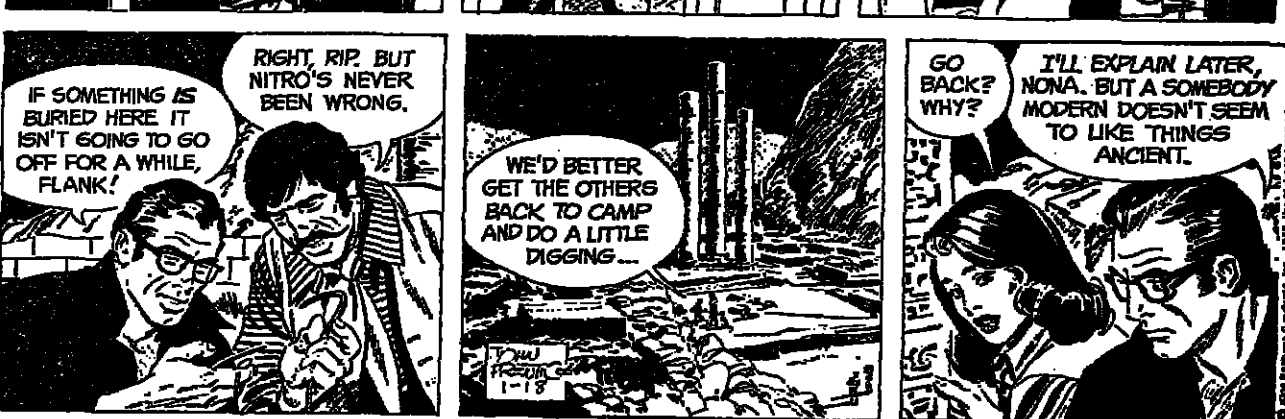
ANDY CAPP



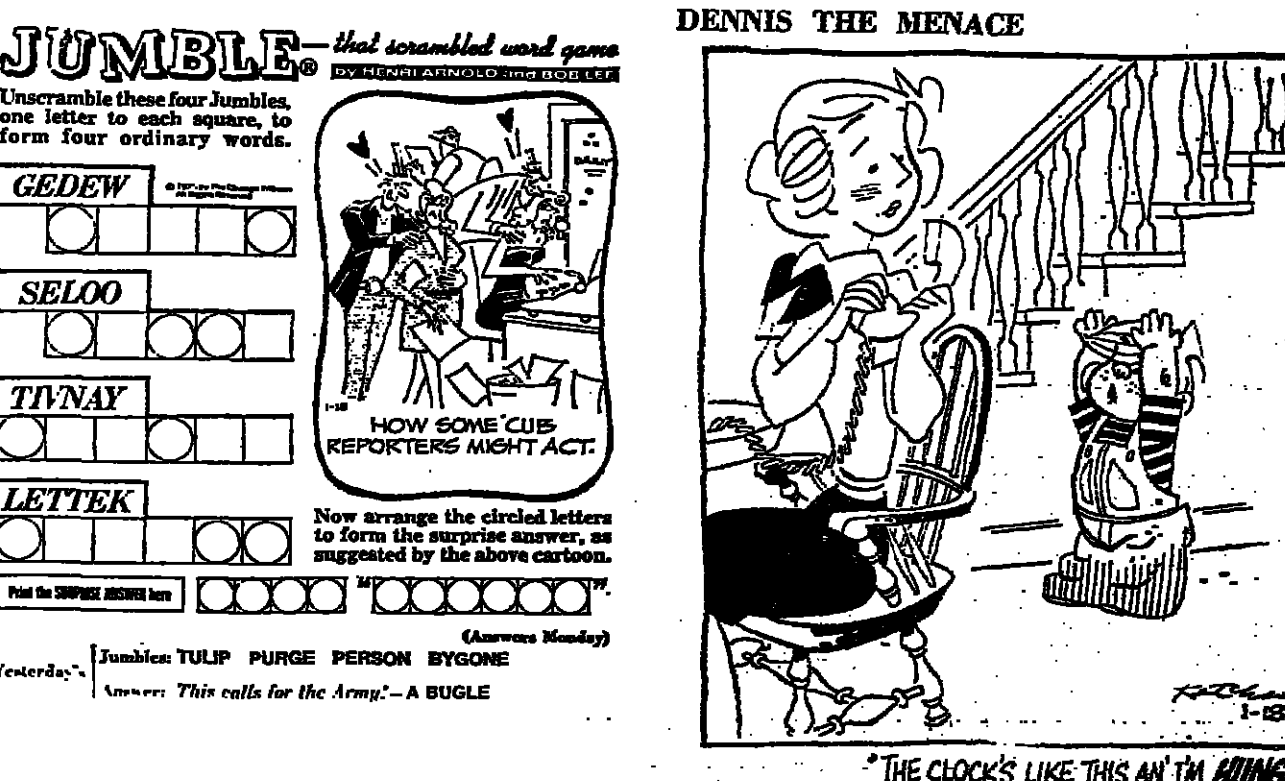
REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا من الشرح

Strike Problem Ends at '76 Olympics Site

REAL Jan. 17 (UPI)—Ironworkers today voted overwhelmingly to accept a government-imposed wage cut and return to their



Johnny Miller

er Shoots Under in cson Golf

ON, Ariz., Jan. 17 (AP)—Johnny Miller continued his string with a 6-under-par first-round lead yesterday in the \$200,000 Dean Martin Open Golf Tournament.

who posted the best in 20 years of tournament play last week in Phoenix, Miller made his first one-stroke advantage here when he shot a 65, a score that left him with a 12-hole lead over the rest of the field.

Trevino, weakened by a flu, huffed off to see a doctor after his 68, 4 under par, 720-yard Tucson National Club course.

was tied with Lou Graham, Barber, Leonard Thompson, and Mike Hill.

Miller, making his first of the year, was 3 under and making a run at the 15 holes, but he was a newly constructed lake, a double bogey 5 and then a double bogey 6 to end the final hole for a 72, a not too good of that new Palmer grumbled.

Open champion Hale Irwin made double bogey from the pond and was well back.

Nicklaus and Gary Player, competing in this second of the season, on the pro

I keep on hitting the ball today, I don't think I can beat me," said Miller, 34, Player of the Year, won his last three starts of 8, 7 and 14 strokes. "I led all the rounds here this season."

play was almost flawless. He hit every fairway, made only one green and 1 to his only bogey. That the 12th hole, the third day for Miller, who started in 10th tee.

less five times in the 12-range but, as usual, got

cored once from 15 feet pped to 12 inches to make a 1 under, then made his

ve on his last putt. He a par 5 in 2 and 2-outted, scouted holes, he stroked a 6 foot and made the

And he almost made an with a 6-iron, the ball to rest only 8 inches from for the tap-in that gave

lead alone.

Real Test Monte Carlo Arrives

TE CARLO, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Two days of trouble-free behind them, the survivors in the Monte Carlo day headed for their first 4 following the winter's

for snowfall in the southern Alps.

18 cars still running in all the favorites on the packed streets of Landia, pine Renault and Opel

are converging on the Alpine town of Gap where it stage ends tomorrow.

On Sunday they for Monte Carlo on the

schilly timed sections all give the 10-day rally for the first time.

now was reported today the Alps and Pyrenees, rews something to worry

the first time. Only a of cars have broken down he opening 48 hours, or

said, because of the dry and the lower average at this year because of speed limits in all Euro-

untries.

No. 1 team of Hannu of Finland and French Jean Todt said they

tilting bad cases of flu

are given strong doses of

to drugs to keep them

then they stopped at a

point in central Italy

about's Joe Brandenbur-

Aloyse Kridel were the

w to drop out in the past

when the brakes failed

Ford Escort, organizers

joins, clearing the way for a resumption of work on the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games facilities.

Work on the main Olympic stadium, the swimming hall and some other installations was halted eight weeks ago when the ironworkers quit work to support their demand for higher wages.

The stoppage aroused doubts that the facilities could be completed in time for the opening of the summer games July 17, 1976, unless a settlement was reached this week.

Emergency Law
Acting under emergency legislation passed in 1973, Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa announced yesterday that he was "imposing" a wage increase of 85 Canadian cents an hour for the ironworkers.

The strikers had demanded an increase of one Canadian dollar an hour.

Refusal to accept the Premier's recommendation would have been a violation of the law. But 94 per cent of the ironworkers voted in favor of accepting the settlement.

A union spokesman said the men would return to work by Monday at the latest. The ironworkers install reinforcing rods in concrete used in building the Olympic facilities.

2-Stage Increase
Last night, at a joint news conference with Quebec Labor Minister Jean Coutu, Mr. Bourassa explained that the wage increase would be imposed in two stages to reach the total of 85 cents an hour.

He said 59 cents an hour would be granted now, and another 26 cents an hour May 1. The first raise would be retroactive to Jan. 1.

The 1,200 ironworkers began their strike at the Olympic site Nov. 27, and the delays in construction set off rumors that the Olympics first would be cancelled, then moved to some European city.

Asked last night if he thought the imposed settlement would get the workers back on the job site, Mr. Bourassa said: "Common sense will prevail."

Warning to Workers
Mr. Coutu indicated last night that the provincial government would have taken tough action against the workers if they had not agreed to return to work.

He said: "If they follow the law they will be satisfied with their offer and return to work. If they don't want to follow the law then I'm afraid we are near anarchy."

"As soon as the construction sites are open again I expect the ironworkers to go back to work immediately. If they don't we have certain measures to take and the ironworkers will be the ones to suffer most."

Before the strike, the ironworkers earned an average of \$6.04 an hour.

NBA Results
Thursday's Games
Seattle 127, Houston 135 (Brown 35, Fox 27, Batiist 25, Murphy 23).
Milwaukee 115, Golden State 100 (Aldridge 40, Dandridge 33, Barry 26, Beard 19).
Atlanta 108, Washington 85 (Henderson 30, Van Arsdale 30; Chandler 14, Hayes 12, Chast 12).
Cleveland 98, Portland 81 (Boyd 20, Crammons 14; Petrie 17, Martin 16).

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For \$100,000, Jipcho Would Run a Mile

By Neil Amdur

MONTREAL, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Ben Jipcho begins another timetable tonight that could lead to \$100,000 in less than four minutes.

The 22-year-old Kenyan mile, who dominated the International Track Association's professional tour last season with 19 victories in 21 races, acknowledged yesterday that the prospects of a \$100,000 mile later in the year have heightened his competitive incentives.

"It's great," Jipcho said, after having returned from a luncheon promoting the start of the third ITA season. "I was very excited when I first heard about it."

Jipcho won \$18,700 in his first year as a pro, an ITA season high. He will run the 1,600 against Dave Wottle, Sam Bair, Keith Munson and Kelly Ellison and may double back in the 3,000 "depending on how I feel after the first race."

Ryan Withdraws
Wottle, the Olympic 800-meter champion, was switched from the 800 to the 1,500 yesterday after Jim Ryan, the world outdoor mile record-holder, withdrew because of a family illness.

The \$100,000 mile, with an anticipated \$80,000 top prize, has become a source of great interest and curiosity in track and field.

Kip Keino, the Kenyan Olympic champion who was thought to have retired, is training again and plans to rejoin the ITA circuit in April. A world class American middle-distance runner, Juris Lusins, who ran 4:00.2 in a meet at College Park, Md., last week, is scheduled to make his pro debut here.

Meet in London
An August date could turn the ITA schedule into almost two seasons for the



Ben Jipcho

"It's the best reason I know to turn pro now," said Wottle, who is coming off his finest cross-country season. "I'd be lying if I said I wasn't looking forward to it."

Officials of the ITA understandably are more interested in promoting their planned 17-meet tour than one race in the Astro-dome. They confirmed, however, that final details were near completion on the \$100,000 mile and that Aug. 2 is being considered as the date.

Meet in London
An August date could turn the ITA schedule into almost two seasons for the

milers. The last meet of the tour is planned for June 20 in London and few runners will want to reach a competitive peak too soon.

Jipcho, who broke the Madison Square Garden record with his 3:58.6 mile in last season's finale, conceded that he was not in sub-4-minute shape.

"At the moment, I am just average," he said, noting that he had been running an average of 8 miles a day in recent training programs.

Jipcho's confidence remains intact, however, which may be reason enough to rate him the strong favorite for the so-called "super mile."

'How I Tune Myself'
"In one of the indoor meets, I might run 3:58, or 3:53 or 3:54," the Nairobi prison service officer said, rattling off the impressive numbers almost matter of fact. "It will depend on how I tune myself and how fast the track is."

Some ITA athletes insist that Jipcho could have broken 4 minutes any time he wanted last year. But with no money incentives other than the \$500 first place prize, he was content to win comfortably and concentrate on doubling his cash in the 2-mile.

Jipcho's only source of agitation, at the moment, is the controversy that developed last year when Kenyan officials threatened reprisals over Jipcho's status as an amateur. The two-time Olympian declined to discuss the case, which involved questions over the acceptance of money while an amateur, and attributed the problems to questionable newspaper and magazine articles.

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Strong U.S. Unit Is Selected for Davis Cup Match

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI)—The U.S. Davis Cup Committee, determined not to be caught napping as it was a year ago, yesterday named a formidable four-man team for the Jan. 31-Feb. 2 series with Mexico.

The U.S. team will be Stan Smith, Bob Lutz, Dick Stockton, and Roscoe Tanner.

A year ago, the United States was eliminated in the first round by Colombia, when previous commitments of the Americans of the services of Smith and other high-rated stars.

The match with Mexico will be held in Palm Springs, Calif., where Smith will play for the seventh time on a U.S. squad.

Lutz, a powerful doubles partner with Smith, will be making his fourth cup appearance.

Stockton, 23, was on the cup squad in 1973, winning a singles match against Mexico. In 1974, he was a semi-finalist at Wimbledon.

Tanner, whose big serve carried him into the U.S. Open semi-finals last year, will be making his Davis Cup debut at the age of 23.

New Zealand Gains
NEW DELHI, Jan. 17 (UPI)—New Zealand won the semifinals of the Davis Cup East Zone today, beating India 3-1 at Lucknow, and will meet Australia in the zone final.

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Stan Smith

Anand's younger brother Vijay leading Brian Fabrice 6-4, 6-5, 6-7, when spectators invaded the court.

New Zealand won the two opening singles but lost the doubles match.

London Fight Cancelled
LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—John Stracey, Britain's top-ranked welterweight boxer, underwent emergency surgery for acute appendicitis last night and his scheduled fight against American Hodgson Lewis at London's Royal Albert Hall Tuesday has been called off.

New Baltimore Coach
BALTIMORE, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Washington Redskins' assistant coach Ted Marchbroda has been signed to a three-year contract as head coach of the Baltimore Colts.

NHL Results
Philadelphia 4, Washington 0 (Barry, Leach, MacLennan, Clement).
Los Angeles 4, Boston 1 (Kozak 2, Goring 1, Murray 1).
Detroit 7, Kansas City 4 (Grant 2, Dionna, Jarry, Roberto, Libert, Hamel; Charron 2, Paimont, Gubvori).

WHA Results
San Diego 3, Edmonton 2 (Pacech, Seneca, Lacroix, Sheehan, MacDonald).
Indianapolis 4, Cleveland 2 (Sizemore, McDonald, Johnson, Ward, Chawwater).

ABA Result
Thursday Games
Denver 115, Utah 104 (Stinson 31, Green 20; Malone 25, Boone 23).

NHL Results
Philadelphia 4, Washington 0 (Barry, Leach, MacLennan, Clement).
Los Angeles 4, Boston 1 (Kozak 2, Goring 1, Murray 1).
Detroit 7, Kansas City 4 (Grant 2, Dionna, Jarry, Roberto, Libert, Hamel; Charron 2, Paimont, Gubvori).

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